FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

1 OCTOBER 1986

PLO

The UAE paper *Al-Ittihad* reported that the PLO has begun withdrawing from Tunisia in order to establish a new headquarters in Iraq, according to WAM. A hundred Palestinians left Tunis last week, the report said, and the departure will involve "all PLO circles and interests" including the Political Department and WAFA, the PLO's news agency. PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat earlier told Kuwait's *Al-Ray' Al-Amm in a statement cited by KUNA that the Palestinian* leadership will have no definite or permanent address until it acquires an appropriate site that can accomodate its presence. He also said the PLO command has decided to end its military presence in Tunisia, and KUNA noted that the PLO leader's statement followed reports that Tunisia has taken control of his headquarters.

In contrast with these reports, Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf dismissed "unfounded rumours" about a PLO move from Tunis during an interview published by *Al-Ray' Al-Amm* 20 September. Tunisia has not asked the PLO to leave, he said, and nothing mars relations between the two sides.

Morocco

King Hassan II appointed Azzedine Laraki as the new prime minister, telling him in remarks broadcast by Rabat radio that the government must work "hand in hand" with Parliament to implement the program which the king will announce at the inauguration of the new parliamentary session. King Hassan also announced the appointment of Mohamed Hilali as minister of national education, Laraki's former position, and of Mohamed Saqqat as the Foreign Ministry secretary concerned with EEC relations.

Lebanon

A Lebanese Forces (LF) statement broadcast by Voice of Lebanon radio stressed that the events of 27 September were not the result of divisions within the LF but of 12 years of Syrian intervention. The statement emphasized the LF's "excellent relations" with the Lebanese Army, and denied that Colonel Khalil Kan'an's assassination was linked with the LF-Army clash in Monte Verde.

Meanwhile, Elie Hubayqah vowed to overthrow LF leader Samir Ja'Ja', asserting that the 27 September battle was "only the beginning," according to Beirut radio.

Syria

President Hafiz al-Asad told visiting Jordanian journalists that he is ready to declare unity with Iraq under "charters binding the two countries," stressing that this could pave the way for an end to the Iran-Iraq war, KUNA reported. As for Syria's economic problems, Al-Asad acknowledged that its economic development is lagging behind military development.

Sudan

The clandestine SPLA radio broadcast another warning about the dangers of airlifting relief supplies to Juba and Malakal, urging the international organizations involved in "Operation Rainbow" to stop allowing themselves to be used by the Sudanese Government as "pawns in a dangerous political game." Citing an official SPLA spokesman, the radio said the authorities in Khartoum are determined to deny relief organizations access to SPLA-controlled areas, "where the bulk of the starving population resides," adding that it is a pity that "Rainbow" has failed to dissociate itself from the government's attempt to "politicize" its operation.

Libya

Envoy in Saudi Arabia — Revolutionary Command member Major Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi was received by Saudi King Fahd in Jeddah, SPA reported.

Fiat Shares — Libya decided to sell its Fiat shares because of the particular economic situation in the financial market resulting from the "abnormal increase" in the value of shares and in view of the increase of the Italian lira against the U.S. dollar, a spokesman for the Libyan company for foreign investments asserted in a statement reported by JANA. The company sold its shares for $3 billion, thus making a large profit on its original investment of $400 million, he said.

Egypt-Djibouti

Djibouti's decision to reestablish relations with Egypt was welcomed by the director of the Egyptian Foreign Ministry's African Department, who viewed the move as a "constructive step," according to Cairo radio. Djibouti's foreign minister said the restoration of diplomatic relations will assist the search for Arab unity, AFP noted.

Iran-Iraq War

Tehran radio announced that Iranian forces killed around 100 Iraqis during a 3 km advance in the Changuleh River area, near Mehran. An Iraqi communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio stated that an Iranian attack in the area was repulsed.

Iran-Kuwait

Following his visit to Saudi Arabia, the Iranian oil minister arrived in Kuwait where he met with his Kuwaiti counterpart and with the amir, IRNA noted.

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WAM: Iraq Becoming PLO's 'Main Headquarters'

JN010709 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0630 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 1 Oct (WAM) — The Palestinians have begun to leave Tunis. One hundred Palestinians left last week and other groups are getting ready to leave later.

The UAE newspaper *Al-Ittihad* reported today that the departure process includes all PLO circles and interests, including the Political Department and WAFA. The paper added that it seems that Iraq will be the main headquarters of the Palestinian leadership in the next stage.

'Arafat Denies Leadership Return to Lebanon

JN301704 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, has said the Palestinian military operations inside occupied Palestine have recently targeted Zionist economic as well as military installations. In a statement to the press published in Kuwait today, Brother Abu 'Ammar denied that the Palestinian leadership has returned to Lebanon. He noted that the Palestinian leadership has no definite place and that it will remain this way until it finds the appropriate site that can accommodate its presence. He said some African countries are facing severe pressure from the United States to restore relations with the Zionist entity. He noted that despite the fact that these countries have made some remarks on their relations with the Arab countries, all this pressure has failed.

Brother leader Abu 'Ammar warned that the Zionist occupation authorities have completed preparations for a military operation against the Palestinian camps and Lebanese villages around Tyre and Sidon in southern Lebanon. In a statement to *Al-Ra'y Al-'Amm*, brother leader Abu 'Ammar stressed that the Palestinian people in the camps are now able to defend themselves and have proved that they are stronger than all forces plotting to liquidate them.

Tripartite Summit, PLO Unity Discussed in Damascus

JN301622 Dubayy AL-BAYAN in Arabic 29 Sep 86 p 13

[Excerpts] Palestinian differences were not the only topic discussed by Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, official in charge of the Algerian FLN Permanent Secretariat, during his visit to Damascus last week, informed political sources in Damascus told *Al-Bayan*. They said that during his talks with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and his aides, the Algerian official focused on the possibility of convening a Syrian-Algerian-Libyan summit meeting. The sources added that Syria and Algeria believe in the need to hold such a meeting to discuss the current Arab situation and ways to confront what some people call the post-Ifrane and Alexandria summit stage — the Moroccan-Israeli summit of July and the Egyptian-Israeli summit of mid-September.

These sources also said Messaadia's visit to Damascus was to make final arrangements for the tripartite summit, which may be convened in Damascus or Algeria. They said: We do not rule out that the summit may be convened in Tripoli. It seems that this summit will be an alternative to the pan-Arab front for steadfastness and confrontation, because the developments that have taken place during the past 3 years have made it difficult for the front to convene a summit, especially after the political divorce between Syria and the PLO leadership, the PDRY events, and the chill in relations between the PDRY on the one hand and Syria and Libya, which still maintain strong relations with former President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, on the other.

Regarding the Palestinian issue covered by the Algerian official during his recent visit to Damascus, it is known that Messaadia met with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and then with PFLP leader George Habash and DFLP leader Nayif Hawatimah. However, there is no evidence that Syria has changed its position on ways to solve the Palestinian differences and efforts to restore the PLO's unity. [passage omitted]

Palestinian sources in Damascus have told *Al-Bayan* that Messaadia's talks with George Habash were difficult because the latter still adheres to his previous conditions for participating in the dialogue. These conditions are still rejected by the Fatah Movement. One of these conditions calls for the PLO's abrogation of the Amman agreement. These sources believe that the PFLP has become a principal factor for restoring Palestinian unity and that it is being pressed by the Palestine National Salvation Front to adhere to its present position. Other parties, whcih have agreed to begin talks with Fatah without any preconditions, are also exerting pressure on the PFLP. [passage omitted]

WAM: Algerian Mission 'Failed'

JN010718 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0620 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 1 Oct (WAM) — The Palestinian reconciliation conference that was scheduled to be held in Algeria shortly has been postponed indefinitely.

Citing responsible Palestinian sources, the UAE newspaper *Al-Ittihad* reported that the postponement follows Syrian pressure on Palestinian factions, particularly the PFLP, to forestall joining the reconciliation efforts that Algeria called for. These sources said that the recent mission of Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, official in charge of the Algerian FLN Permanent Secretariat, to Damascus over this issue failed as a result of the intransigent Syrian position.

Qaddumi Confers With Soviet Foreign Minister

JN301831 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1715 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Brother Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi], head of the PLO Political Department, has announced that he met with USSR Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnaze to discuss the Soviet initiative to set up a committee to prepare for the proposed international conference on the Middle East. He added that they also discussed the possibility of the UN Security Council launching this initiative to see if it is accepted by all the parties concerned. He pointed out that during the meeting, which took

place at the Soviet delegation's UN headquarters, they discussed the problem of southern Lebanon, the new Zionist invasion in the south, and the deteriorating situation in Lebanon as a result of the aggression against the Lebanese villages and Palestinian camps. Qaddumi also said he informed the Soviet foreign minister that the Zionist enemy is stepping up its attacks on Lebanese and Palestinian citizens in southern Lebanon under the cover of combating terrorism. Addressing the UN General Assembly, Shevardnadze called for establishing an independent Palestinian state in the occupied Palestinian territories under the PLO, the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative.

Al-Wazir Rejects Mayoral Appointments in West Bank

JN301603 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1455 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Baghdad, 30 Sep (WAKH) — The PLO has rejected the Israeli civilian administration's appointments to the municipal councils of Hebron, Ramallah, and Al-Birah in the West Bank. Khalil al-Wazir, also known as Abu Jihad, deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, told the WAKH correspondent in Baghdad that this step is an Israeli attempt to promote the autonomy plan proposed by enemy Prime Minister Shim'on Peres.

Last Sunday, Israel appointed three committees to run the municipalities of Hebron, Ramallah, and Al-Birah in the West Bank.

Abu Jihad, who is currently residing in Baghdad, noted that the appointments are part of the Israeli violations of the norms and conventions pertaining to municipal councils and a means to avoid elections for legitimate, elected municipal councils in the West Bank towns and villages. He said the Palestinian revolution rejects this measure, which will entrench the enemy's aims of presenting deceptive measures to the world concerning what theenemy calls improving the conditions of people under occupation. He added that the Palestinian masses in the occupied territory have rejected this slogan and are demanding an end to occupation and not improvement of their conditions.

Abu Jihad called on popular and official circles to expose this trick on world forums and added that these cosmetic steps cannot deceive world bodies. He said the PLO will work in this direction. He described the appointed persons as the type who cannot face Israeli pressures and plans. He also said Jordan and the PLO had voiced their rejection of similar committees appointed by Israel. The PLO-Jordanian joint committee had declared that it would not cooperate with such committees until the enemy authorities submitted to the people's demands and allowed them to elect their own representatives, he said.

Abu Jihad denounced the actions of the Israeli officers who replaced the elected councillors after Israel dissolved the legitimate councils in the occupied territory. He said they spread ruin and corruption in these cities, destroyed the people's establishments, and harmed people's interests. This led to popular discontent and demands for free elections, he added.

The WAKH Baghdad correspondent has learned that the PLO Executive Committee will discuss these appointments in its upcoming meeting and will adopt the necessary measures to expose the aims of these appointments.

KUWAIT

Amir Receives Iranian Oil Minister, Message

LD010448 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1000 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] The amir received at 1100 today Golam Reza Aqazadeh, minister of oil of the Islamic Republic of Iran, who conveyed to his highness a message from the officials of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The meeting was attended by Minister of Oil Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifa al-Adbi.

Oil Minister Meets Iranian Counterpart

LD010419 Kuwait KUNA in English 1631 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Kuwait, Sept 30 (KUNA) — Oil Minister Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifa al-Adbi conferred Tuesday with visiting Iranian Oil Minister Ali Reza Aqazadeh on means of stabilizing the international oil market, official oil sources told KUNA.

They added that the two ministers discussed means of resurging oil prices and studied various proposals that will be tabled at the forthcoming OPEC conference scheduled for next Monday in Geneva.

AL-ANBA': Kuwait Leading Campaign To End Gulf War

JN010845 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic 29 Sep 86 p 1

[Hsham al-Diwan dispatch]

[Excerpt] Kuwait announced yesterday that it is leading an international campaign to halt the Iraq-Iran war, although as stated by Rashid al-Rashid, minister of state for Cabinet affairs, Kuwait had no defined plan in this regard. Speaking on behalf of the Cabinet he expressed the hope that the efforts being exerted by Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, will be successful. Al-Rashid said the main goal of Shaykh Sabah's tour, which included five important countries, meetings with the leaders and heads of delegations of many countries that participated in the Harare nonaligned summit, and meetings with the foreign ministers of the Soviet Union, France and Iraq in New York, was to seek a solution to the Gulf war.

In a statement to journalists after the Cabinet session, which was held under the chairmanship of Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Salim al-Sabah, heir apparent and prime minister, Al-Rashid said Kuwait is not the only side seeking a solution to the war, which threatens the region. He added that the GCC countries and the international community are exerting strenuous efforts toward this goal.

Answering a question by journalists, Al-Rashid denied that Kuwait has any knowledge of the objectives of the Iranian oil minister's tour in the region and added that the Cabinet was only apprised of the Iranian minister's visit to Riyadh through the newspapers. [passage omitted]

KUNA Cites Interview With Prime Minister

LD010239 Kuwait KUNA in English 1551 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Kuwait, Sept 30 (KUNA) — The prolongation of the Iraq-Iran war not only affects the two belligerents and other countries in the Gulf region but also goes beyond that to imperil the Arab and Islamic nations and world peace, H.H. the crown prince and prime minister, Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Sabah, was quoted as saying.

His highness told the Jeddah-based *AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT* newspaper, in an interview to be published Wednesday, that Kuwait will not cease its efforts aimed towards halting hostilities between the two Moslem neighbors.

Interviewed by editor in chief of the Saudi newspaper, his highness said the GCC summit conferences were proven to be serving aspirations of peoples in the region and arab nation.

Asked on development of security and economic cooperation between GCC member states, the crown prince and prime minister said security cooperation is solidly standing and goes beyond the levels envisaged by agreements.

He added that the Gulf Cooperation Council is performing as one bloc in economic affairs, while cooperation among member states in this sphere has tremendously leaped forward.

Asked on armament policies, his highness explained that Kuwait diversifies its sources of weapons to acquire the best of arms and to avoid reliance on one source of arms supplies.

On the peninsula shield force, the crown prince and prime minister said it crystalizes the defense cooperation among the GCC members.

However, he stressed that all GCC forces, including the peninsula shield, would assist in repulsing any aggression on any of the six member states.

Turning to domestic issues, his highness expressed hope that economic measures adopted recently by the government would solve problems created by the crash of the unofficial Al-Manakh stock exchange market and revive domestic economic activity.

Shaykh Sa'd described the policy of direct meetings between ministers and the public as "distinguished", noting that it stems from the Kuwaiti one family spirit.

The crown prince and prime minister said measures to reorganize the labor market in Kuwait came to correct the demographic imbalance in the country.

He added that these measures will allow the number of Kuwaiti citizens to equal that of Arab and foreign expatriates.

Asked on the state of the Arab nation, his highness said a consensus to convoke a summit conference, attended by all Arab leaders, is the minimum requirement to clear the Arab atmosphere.

The crown prince and prime minsiter said in reply to a question on Arab-Egyptian relations, that Egypt will always maintain its admirable position in the hearts of all Arabs.

His highness reiterated Kuwait's position on the Middle East problem saying the Arab-Israeli conflict can only be settled by a solution accepted by Palestinians under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

On the Lebanese civil war, the Kuwaiti crown prince and prime minister insisted that any solution to the crisis should be based on convictions of the Lebanese people.

OMAN

Minister Meets Egypt's 'Abd Al-Majid

JN301441 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Yusuf ibn 'Alawi ibn 'Abdallah, who is also the sultanate's chief delegate to the 41st session of the UN General Assembly, met with Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, Egypt's deputy prime minister and foreign minister. The two discussed matters of mutual interest and coordination between the two countries' delegations at the current General Assembly session.

The meeting was attended by Sa'ud ibn Salim al-'Ansi, Oman's permament UN representative, and Hamud ibn Faisal al-Bas'idi, the Cabinet secretary and member of the sultanate's delegation. it was also attended by 'Abd al-Halim Badawi, Egypt's permament representative at the UN.

PDRY

Al-Sa'di Discusses Conflicts, USSR Ties

PM291433 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 24-30 Sep 86 p 18, 19

[Interview with Dr Muhammad 'Awad al-Sa'di, deputy chairman of the PDRY Supreme People's Assembly Presidium, by Nora Fakhuri in Aden; date not given]

[Excerpts][passage omitted]Question: In light of your previous and present positions, do you believe the radical changes in the government's policy could have been achieved without plunging Yemen into the events that shook it?

Answer: From 1980 we began noticing changes, with regard to both the emergence of parasitic economic projects and the so-called openness toward our brothers. Despite our belief that relations should be normal, particularly with our Arab brothers and the Gulf states, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad thought that he was the one to open the door for the PDRY to relations with the Arab brothers. Athough the party existed and its resolutions were being carried out, the credit for this was attributed to individuals. Then people hostile to the revolution began returning and the phenomenon of appointing people to positions of respect and seniority without reference to the party reemerged. Later arms began to flow in and to be distributed to those who had returned and to those around 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. A new situation began taking shape. It appeared then to be a geographical and class conflict — the people of Lahej or the people of Abyan and Shabwah...

Question: You mean factionalism was not involved in the struggle? Abyan with Nasir, Al-dali' with 'Antar and so on?

Answer: It was a struggle of class interests, although we cannot discount factionalism, particularly in a developing country like the PDRY. Factionalism is bound to be exploited to achieve the struggle's objective. The Yemeni situation is complicated and involves many factors. 'Ali Nasir exploited the factions and at certain times tried to play them against each other.

Question: Was 'Ali Nasir alone in exploiting the factions? Can we forget that 'Ali 'Antar built the Army on the basis of that spirit and on the population of one particular region.?

Answer: Abyan and Shabwah are two provinces and not two factions. If 'Ali Nasir was able to control those two cities, it was because all the party officials were loyal to him. I am from Abyan Province but I was not loyal to 'Ali Nasir. Abyan was politically closed to me. When I wanted to go there I used to do so in haste and great fear. For certain people it was like a "ghetto." Lahej, for example, was open, and the anti-'Ali Nasir current was active there; Aden and Al-Dali' were too. It was these groupings that gave the people the impression that factionalism was involved. It is not true that the majority of the Army is from Al-Dali'; the Army comes from all the people, from all factions, and from all areas. [passage omitted]

Question: Although daily life in Aden has returned to normal there is much speculation about disputes within the party between the groups now in control. There is fear that something might happen in the PDRY and that the 13 January incidents left many things unresolved. How true are these reports, and is this concern justified?

Answer: It was customary in the past for things to be leaked from the party Central Committee and rumors to be circulated that proved after some time to be true. So the people got used to believing that any rumor circulated would prove true. For this reason any rumor circulated in the market nowadays is expected to prove true. We do not blame the citizen for getting accustomed to this. We believe that these rumors are untrue, and our policy of dealing with things since the 13 January incidents is firm and our steps are balanced.

Question: Are the reports about disagreements between Politburo members and the army mere rumors?

Answer: I am certain that they are rumors because I have not heard many of them. [as published][passage omitted]

Question: Has 'Ali Nasir Muhammad's presence in Sanaa or Addis Ababa affected your relations with those two countries, particularly since his son Jamal and two of his brothers are in the Ethiopian Embassy in Aden, as it is now reported? Ethiopia was not represented by a military delegation on Army Day, and no

North Yemen delegation attended the celebrations. Did Ethiopia play a role in the 13 January events, and what is the future of North-South relations?

Answer: It is likely that in the first days of the struggle the Ethiopians misunderstood things because of actions that misled people — not only the Ethiopians but also many Arab and socialist countries. But we have sent delegations to explain our stand and they too sent delegations to us. The existing belief is that the previous relations should continue. The question of 'Ali Nasir Muhammad's presence in Addis Ababa and his son's presence in the Ethiopian Embassy is to be pursued through meetings and consultations. We are very patient, and we believe that our relations with all the brothers and with the sisterly countries should continue.

Question: You mean that there is no tension in the relations and that you will not ask for 'Ali Nasir Muhammad's extradition just as Sudan is asking for the extradition of Numayri?

Answer: We will now try Nasir. When a verdict supported by evidence is passed, then it will be time to talk about that. [passage omitted]

Question: There is a big question mark still hanging over the Soviet stand. Why did the Soviets not take a firm decision or adopt a clear stand? Another question mark is: Why is 'Ali Nasir Muhammad still declaring that his relations with the Soviets are good? Also, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad is in Ethiopia — the Soviet Union's ally. No Soviet statement has yet said that 'Ali Nasir is undesirable. How are you dealing with the Sovietsat the present stage, and how do they deal with you as a new ruling group?

Answer: Our relations with the Soviets are known; they are based on principles laid down in the agreement concluded between us. These questions are legitimate, but we say that the Soviets from the first days gave us support and backing as the battles were raging. This is something that we all know, that they know, and that 'Ali Nasir knows. A decision was made at the Politburo about which 'Ali 'Antar spoke to a number of party cadres just before he was martyred. This decision provides that anyone resorting to violence is regarded as a traitor to the revolution. The situation became clear to the Soviets during the fighting; they were for resolving the fight and against violence.

Question: Have the Soviet allocations to you been increased following the events? Have they supplied you with new weapons?

Answer: They promised to make up most of our losses. They offered us much assistance, some of which has arrived and some of which is on the way. [passage omitted]

SAUDI ARABIA

King Fahd Receives Libyan, Algerian Officials

LD301805 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1614 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Jeddah, 30 Sep (SPA) — King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz received Major Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi, member of the Libyan Revolutionary Command, at his office in Al-Salam Palace today. The meeting was attended by Dr Muhammad al-Milhim, minister of state and member of the Council of Ministers, and by Miludi 'Aribi, charge d' affaires of the Libyan Embassy in the Kingdom.

King Fahd also received Algerian Foreign Minister Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi at his office in Al-Salam Palace today.

Sidqi Views 'Constructive' Djibouti Decision

NC301552 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Ambassador Ahmad Sidqi, director of the Foreign Ministry's African Department, has commented on the Djibouti Government's decision to restore diplomatic ties with Egypt, ties which were severed in 1979. Ambassador Sidqi said that this decision, which was unanimously adopted at today's cabinet session chaired by President Hassan Aptidon, is a constructive step on the part of Djibouti. Although relations between the two countries have been limited to the safeguarding of mutual interests, they remained strong. He also noted that cooperation in various fields had recently been increasing. He added that coordination between Egypt and Djibouti exists in several areas.

'Abd al-Majid on Talks With Shevardnadze, Shamir

NC301253 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1200 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] New York, 30 Sep (MENA) — Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has stated that during his meeting last night with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze close attention was paid to the Arab-Israeli conflict and the question of peace in the Middle East.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid said that his talks with the Soviet minister were constructive and fruitful. He said that in their discussions they also dealt with the general international situation, although they concentrated on the Middle East issue.

The deputy prime minister said that all parties must be concerned with moving the peace process forward. He added that the inclination of a large number of countries is currently clearly in favor of the idea of an international conference, to be attended by all parties involved, in order to settle the Middle East and Palestinian issues.

Ambassador 'Abd al-Halim Badawi, Egypt's permanent representative at the United Nations, who also attended the meeting, said the talks were held in an amicable atmosphere.

He stated that the USSR will continue to consult with countries around the world in order to persuade them to agree to the principle of holding an international conference. He said the USSR had praised the continued improvement of relations between the two countries.

Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid also met last night with Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir. An official source later stated that the meeting dealt with bilateral relations and the international conference, particularly in light of the fact that the Taba arbitration compromise agreement has now been signed.

MENA has learned that Egypt stressed the need for action to achieve a political settlement of the Palestinian issue.

Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid will continue his diplomatic moves today when he meets with the foreign ministers of Mexico, Nigeria, and Canada.

Chief of Staff al-'Urabi Returns From Sanaa

NC271655 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1445 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Cairo, 27 Sep (MENA) — Lieutenant General Ibrahim 'Abd al-Ghafur al-'Urabi and the members of his delegation returned to Cairo from Sanaa this afternoon. Al-'Urabi and his party were in the YAR on an official visit at the invitation of YAR Chief of Staff Lieutenant Colonel Husayn al-Bashir. During their 3-day trip, they attended celebrations marking the 24th anniversary of Yemen's 26 September revolution.

YAR President 'Ali Abdallah Salih met with Lt Gen Al-'Urabi this morning. The two men discussed bilateral relations and ways of strengthening them. [passage omitted]

YAR Rejected Libyan Request

NC281239 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1136 GMT 28 Sep 86

[Text] Sanaa, 28 Sep (MENA) — According to an informed Yemeni source, Lieutenant Colonel 'Abdallah Husayn al-Bashir, chief of the YAR Armed Forces General Staff, rejected a Libyan request to prohibit an Egyptian military delegation led by Lieutenant General Ibrahim al-'Urabi, the chief of staff, from attending the military and youth parade held on Friday in Sanaa marking the 24th anniversary of the 26 September Revolution.

This prompted the Libyan delegation to stay away from the parade.

President Mubarak Telephones King Husayn 30 Sep

NC301236 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1210 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Cairo, 30 Sep (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak this morning telephoned His Majesty King Husayn of Jordan on the occasion of his return home and inquired about his health. He also discussed the regional situation with the king, as well as the peace efforts and the measures that can be taken to stimulate these efforts in the future.

KUNA: Mubarak To Be Invited to Islamic Summit

LD301307 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 155 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Kuwait, 30 Sep (KUNA) — Ahmad Atiyah al-Masali, head of the Egyptian interests office in Kuwait, has stated that an official invitation will be sent shortly to President Husni Mubarak to attend the fifth Islamic summit conference, which will be held in Kuwait on 2 January. He told KUNA following his meeting today with Sa'ud Muhammad al-'Usaymi, Kuwaiti minister of state for foreign affairs, that the invitation will be extended to Mubarak on the basis of Egypt's membership in the Islamic Conference Organization. The ambassador, however, did not specify when the invitation will be delivered or who will be carrying it. [passage omitted]

GDR Foreign Ministry Delegation Concludes Visit

NC301418 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1140 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Cairo, 30 Sep (MENA) — Ernst Krabatsch, director of the GDR Ministry of Foreign Affairs Basic Questions and Planning MainDepartment, and the delegation accompanying him left Cairo today after a 1-week visit to Egypt. During the visit, they participated in an Egyptian-GDR political seminar at the Egyptian Diplomatic Institute on 24 and 25 September.

Before his departure, Krabatsch expressed his satisfaction with the development of bilateral relations over the past few years. He voiced his hope that the scope of bilateral cooperation would bebroadened during the forthcoming state. He also told MENA that his country supports the convening of an international conference to resolve the Middle East problem, provided that the conference is well prepared and that all parties concerned, including the PLO, participate. He called on everyone to exert the utmost possible efforts to establish peace and stability in the Middle East and fulfill the aspirations of the peoples of this sensitive region of the world.

Court Sentences Man in Italian Consulate Case

NC301456 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1130 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Cairo, 30 Sep (MENA) — The Qasr al-Nil Misdemeanors Court has sentenced Muhammad Mahmud Jadallah, a cook, to 2 months in jail with hard labor. He was accused of detaining the consul and three other employees at the Italian Consulate [on 9 September]. The court indicted the defendant on two counts of unlawfully detaining the four people and of using threats to obtain a sum of money. [passage omitted]

President Chairs 10-Hour Military Meeting

JN301608 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1500 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Staff Field Marshal President Saddam Husayn, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, has chaired a meeting of the Armed Forces General Command and field commanders. The 10-hour meeting was attended by Staff General 'Adnan Khayrallah, deputy commander in chief of the Armed Forces and minister of defense; Comrade 'Ali Hasan al-Majid, member of the regional command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party; and Latif Jasim, minister of culture and information.

Communique No 2,382 Reports Latest Operations

JN301636 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Communique No 2,382 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 30 September 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. With their heroic steadfastness, our brave Armed Forces are symbolizing Iraq's pride and ever-expanding strength in the shadow of its great revolution. Through their military operations, our Armed Forces are proving Iraq's great capabilities to ward off aggression and continue the process of progress and development. The following is a roundup of operations for last night and today:

1. An enemy force estimated at two infantry regiments tried to advance on our forward positions in the central sector, but our heroes opened fire and the enemy attempt was aborted. The enemy was forced to withdraw its remnants and flee from the battlefield, pursued by artillery and mortar fire. God bless our heroes in the central sector.

2. Our brave men in the VII Army Corps front increased their heavy fire from various weapons against enemy positions opposite them. They silenced enemy guns, killed a number of enemy knaves, and wounded others. Enemy troops were heard crying for help and ambulances were seen evacuating them. Our forces created fires on the enemy side, killed two men, and destroyed one excavator, one 106-mm gun, one ammunition dump, one machine gun, one infantry position, and one emplacement for an SPG-9 gun.

3. Our units in the I Army Corps northern sector opened artillery fire on enemy troop and vehicle concentrations, inflicting casualties and destroying four vehicles, killing their occupants. The enemy ambulances were seen evacuating casualties.

4. One ammunition dump and one infantry position were destroyed and one enemy soldier was killed in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah.

5. The forces of oppression and charlatanism shelled Khurmal with long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 30 September 1986

Assembly Speaker Leaves for IPU Conference

JN301611 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1500 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Sa'dun Hammadi, RCC member and speaker of the National Assembly, left Baghdad for Argentina at noon today heading a delegation to attend the 76th IPU conference due to open next Friday.

The head of the National Assembly told INA that Iraq's participation in the conference is in response to an invitation by the Argentine Parliament.

He said the conference is to take up a number of Arab and international issues, foremost being the aggressive war waged by the Iranian regime against Iraq and developments in the Palestinian cause, as well as the continued Israeli aggression against Lebanon. Hammadi indicated that Arab delegations are to propose a joint draft resolution to the conference on the issues concerning the Arab world.

The Iraqi delegation, he added, will hold extensive contacts with Arab and friendly delegations to make the conference a success.

6th, 9th Brigade Personnel Clash in Beirut 30 Sep

NC301151 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1030 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] According to Central Security Committee sources, four members of the 9th Brigade entered the eastern areas near the racetrack today on the pretext of dealing with gunmen who they suspected were in the Argentine Embassy building. The sources say that troops of the 6th Brigade deployed in the neighborhood took them for members of the Lebanese Forces seeking to infiltrate the opposite area. This led to a clash between the 9th and 6th Brigades, which, however, was immediately contained; the Al-Barbir crossing point was closed.

Observers link the incident to the threat made by Samir Ja'ja' following last Saturday's events. He said, in effect, that he might soon cross the combat lines if a new attempt to infiltrate these lines were made.

The Army Command has warned its officers to be cautious in their movements. It has strengthened the guard on brigade commanders and senior officers.

In another development, security reports said a short while ago that intensive bursts of gunfire are being heard in Judaydat al-Matn. Checkpoints manned by supporters of Samir Ja'ja' have been observed in the area. According to the reports, the eastern areas are being subjected to search operations. Meanwhile, the village of 'Alman has been raided.

Hubayqah Vows To Overthrow Ja'ja'

NC010554 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0430 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Elie Hubayqah has vowed to overthrow Samir Ja'ja'. He said that the battle which recently took place in the eastern area was not the last. It was only the beginning. The fight will go on until all the areas under Samir Ja'ja' have been liberated.

Sa'adah, Dany Sham'un Meet With Ja'ja'

NC010656 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1945 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Dr George Sa'adah, Phalangist Party leader, and engineer Dany Sham'un, leader of the National Liberal Party, visited Dr Samir Ja'ja', chairman of the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee tonight in the presence of his deputy, attorney Karim Paqraduni.

During the 2-hour visit, Dr Ja'ja' explained the events of 27 September in full detail. The conferees also discussed the political, security, and military steps that must be taken in the eastern area.

Commenting on yesterday's news conference with Dr Ja'ja', Dr Sa'adah said: Dr Ja'ja' was very clear in his explanation of the background, causes, and results of the 27 September events. These were not simple or transient incidents. It was not a matter of internal fighting as some people would like to believe. Had the operation succeeded, it would have upset all equations.

Dr Sa'adah added: The security truce was clearly violated. The person who once said that the dialogue is nothing but a farce and a dish of pebbles [reference to Nabih Birri] was perhaps waiting for what happened with the belief that such events would change existing factors. However, the incident has now ended. We hope the situation will return to normal. The 27 September agreement between the public, the Lebanese Forces, the Phalangists, and the Army was magnificent. Its results were positive and applauded by everyone. We will continue our efforts in this regard to ensure that all will enjoy the benefits of this agreement.

Engineer Dany Sham'un affirmed that what happened on 27 September was very grave. Such incidents will not be repeated, he stressed, because the situation will be under more control. He noted that the statement by Dr Ja'ja' was very frank.

Lebanese Forces Issue Statement, Deny Fragmentation

NC302202 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1915 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Statement issued by the leadership of the Lebanese Forces on 30 September]

[Text] We believe in the historic role that Bkirki has played in defending the Lebanese issue, the free Christian presence, and Lebanon's sovereignty and independence. We believe in the Maronite Patriarchate as a vanguard to unite all the Christians in Lebanon and the east. We believe that the Christian resistance is based on military, spiritual, and political strength. Because of these beliefs, we wish that the Council of Maronite Bishops and the heads of the Monastic orders, which met in Bkriki under his beatitude Patriarch Mar Nasrallah Sfayr, had not issued a statement on the 27 September events. We did not want to enter into a debate with people whom we greatly respect.

However, for the sake of truth, we must rectify the prevarications in this statement as follows:

1. The 27 September events were not instigated by the fragmentation of the Lebanese Forces. They were the result of 12 years of Syrian intervention in Lebanon and the continual efforts made by Damascus since 15 January to impose its control on the free area outside its influence. The tools who call themselves the Lebanese Forces are only dissenters from the real Lebanese Forces. They are only one of the groups being manipulated by the Syrian intelligence.

2. The Lebanese Forces wish to underline the contents of the statement we issued yesterday, particularly the remarks made by Executive Committee Chairman Dr Samir Ja'ja' that denounced the assassination of Staff Colonel Khalil Kan'an. The Lebanese Forces regret the false information included in the Bishops' Council statement, which links the colonel's assassination to the killing of two members of the Lebanese Forces in Monte Verde. We see in this information an attempt to create a dispute between the Lebanese Forces and the Army.

3. The Lebanese Forces wish to emphasis their excellent relations with the Lebanese Army. It is the best relationship experienced by the Lebanese Forces since their establishment. Army officers train members of the Lebanese Forces and supervise their organization and rehabilitation. There is full and integrated coordination between us at all levels. This has made our relationship a complementary one.

4. The leadership of the Lebanese Forces is fully cognizant of the depth and dimensions of the current crisis, as well as its stifling economic effects. It is vigorously seeking to end the state of war. Since the beginning of this year, it has called for a cease-fire; it has stopped the fighting unilaterally. It has called for the release of kidnapped persons; it has released them unilaterally. It has called for support to be given to the legitimate establishments; it has supported them unilaterally. It has demanded that the legitimate authority take control of all facilities and ports and has expressed its complete readiness to help implement this. All other parties have rejected these demands. It has also called for Lebanese reconciliation through dialogue, and it continues to support this dialogue. It urges its success for the sake of restoring sovereignty.

It has called for Christian solidarity at economic and social levels in order to overcome the economic crisis and the strained living conditions. No one has responded to this appeal. Bkirki and the monastic orders have the resources that make them qualified to ease the strain of the toiling classes and evacuees. The leadership of the Lebanese Forces reiterates that it remains at their disposal in this regard.

5. The Lebanese Forces point out that they were the first to call on all key Christian figures to meet in Bkirki and make a unified national Christian decision. We now reiterate our demand that his beautitude the patriarch, the Bishops' Council, and the heads of the monastic orders issue a call for a national meeting to discuss the 27 September events and their subsequent effects and to take all measures necessary to maintain Christian unity and freedom and the homeland's independence and sovereignty.

Amal, Hizballah Reportedly Clash in Suburb

NC301644 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] According to security sources, clashes have been taking place between Amal Movement members and Hizballah for some time now in certain areas of the southern suburb. Machineguns and rockets are being used in the fighting. Two Amal members are reported to have been wounded, and they have been taken to the American University of Beirut hospital.

Casualties Reported in Amal-Palestinian Clashes

NC302100 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2015 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] According to security sources, the clashes that raged btween Amal and Palestinian gunmen at the approaches to the Al-Rashidiyah camp in Tyre from afternoon until evening have left 3 people dead, including 1 Palestinian, and 11 others wounded. There are seven Palestinians among the injured.

A state of alert has been declared in the Sabra, Shatila, and Burj al-Barajinah camps of Beirut. An alert has also been declared among units belonging to the Amal Movement, the 6th Brigade, and the Al-Asad battalion stationed at the approaches to all the camps. Roadblocks have been established in the area by these units.

Syrian Reinforcements Reported in Mountain, W. Beirut

NC301216 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1115 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Our radio has learned of Syrian military reinforcements in the areas of Duhur al-Shuwayr, Bulunya, and 'Uyun al-Siman. The Syrians have also brought reinforcements into West Beirut through the Baysur-al-Karamah road. It has been noted that supporters of Elie Hubayqah have set up a checkpoint in the town of Qirtadah in Upper al-Matn.

Observers link the Syrian military movements to the situation now prevailing in the South and to Damascus' expectations of an Israeli military strike. The observers, however, could not say whether the Syrian forces have been reinforced in preparation for a confrontation with Israel in the Al-Biqa', for a purpose connected with West Beirut, or for another reason that might become clear in the coming days.

RFL: Syrian Intelligence Making Plans Against Sidon

NC302038 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1945 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] According to a well-informed source in Sidon, the Sidon Political Council has recently decided to appoint Captain 'Ali, a member of the Syrian intelligence service, as commander in charge of the city's security police. Abu Darwish Sikkinah and Abu 'Ammar 'Affarah have been appointed to be his aides. The same source has also reported that Syrian intelligence elements are working within the security police to create problems that will provide an excuse for the Syrian special forces to enter Sidon.

Junblatt Leaves for East Berlin Talks 30 Sep

NC301729 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1630 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Progressive Socialist Party leader Walid Junblatt left Beirut for East Berlin today at the head of a delegation. He is scheduled to hold a series of talks with senior officials on a number of matters of mutual concern.

Soviet 'Military Experts' Arrive in Ba'labakk

NC302014 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1945 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] According to security sources in Ba'labakk, approximately 20 Soviet experts have arrived in the area recently. They are now

moving in the open. The sources say that these Soviet experts supervise daily military exercises at the shooting range of a Syrian forces training camp in the town of Al-Tayyibah.

Amal Turns Tyre Port Over to Customs Authorities

NC301704 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1530 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] According to Amal Movement sources, the Amal leader gave orders a few days ago to implement the government dialogue committee's decision to hand over ports and utilities. These sources added that Amal has declared that it has no representative at Beirut International Airport, where the legal apparatus operates. Yesterday, the sources added, the Amal Movement turned Tyre Port over to the Lebanese Customs Department, which collects what is due the treasury without any interference from Amal.

AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM Interviews Interior Minister

JN300924 Kuwait AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic
28 Sep 86 p 18

["Text" of interview with Interior Minister Dr 'Abdallah al-Rasi by correspondent Muwaffaq Madani in Beirut — date not given]

[Excerpts] Madani: The preoccupation of the Lebanese community in France now is the deportation of some Lebanese on charges of being security risks. This worries the Lebanese, particularly since France has so far been a haven for all the Lebanese where they can study, do business, and campaign for the Lebanese cause. How do you assess these measures and what will the Lebanese Government do in this respect?

Al-Rasi: First of all, I would like to denounce and condemn the current explosions and security disruptions in France. I hope that the French Government will not adopt arbitrary measures against the Lebanese who are residing there and that it will deport any Lebanese only after it ascertains that he has something to do with the explosions in France. The French Govern ment must take into consideration the fact that there are many Lebanese who have nothing to do with these explosions and that they too denounce and condemn these explosions. If evidence shows that a Lebanese is behind such incidents, I support his deportation or his trial. What I hope is that the French Government will not adopt arbitrary measures against Lebanon. [passage omitted]

Madani: Speaking about the Interior Ministry's jurisidiction, there is the problem of UNIFIL in southern Lebanon. The recent attacks against it by armed elements have brought about the possibility of the withdrawal of the French contingent from southern Lebanon and the fear that this might have a negative impact on the security situation in general in southern Lebanon and on the national dialogue process in Beirut.

Al-Rasi: I would like to put what you said about southern Lebanon in its true perspective. UNIFIL's relations are not with the Interior Ministry but with the Army's command. If UNIFIL and the French contingent withdraw, the situation will become very critical. The least that can happen if UNIFIL withdraws is that the Israeli forces would occupy more land, either directly or indirectly. I believe the occupiers would then try to evict all the inhabitants in the villages they would occupy.

However, I hope that the French contingent will not withdraw because France has been known to make sacrifices for the sake of principles. France is very concerned about Lebanon and realizes the danger of its withdrawal. The solution is not to change the nature of UNIFIL's duties as some are trying to do now but toimplement UN Security Council Resolution 425 and deploy UNIFIL along the Lebanese borders, in addition to France's proposal to change the nature of UNIFIL's duties. [passage omitted]

President al-Asad Offers Iraq 'Unity' Under Charter

LD301953 Kuwait KUNA in English 1836 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Damascus, Sept 30 (KUNA) — Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad Tuesday announced that he was ready to declare unity with Iraq under "charters binding the two countries." Unity between Damascus and Baghdad opens the gateway for an end to the Iraq-Iran war, President al-Asad told a Jordanian press delegation.

"If I was (Iraqi president) Saddam Husayn I would definitely look forward to such unity which would end the war and correct past errors," the Syrian president maintained. He said that Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i has asserted that Iran has no interest in occupying territories in Iraq or elsewhere in the gulf.

"Iraq is an Arab land, and we have succeeded in preventing the expansion of the war to other areas," President al-Asad told the Jordanian pressmen during a 5 and ½ hour meeting. Syria supports non-Arab Iran in its six year old war against neighboring Iraq.

President al-Asad also reiterated his support to the unity of the Palestine Liberation Organization, underlining that his differences with the organization's leader, Yasir 'Arafat are not personal but are based on his relations with "the camp David circle." The Camp David agreement was signed by Egypt, Israel and the U.S. ending the state of war between Cairo and Tel Aviv.

President al-Asad added that Syria will not establish a substitute organization for the PLO, and 'Arafat can become the key to Palestinian unity if he returns to the armed struggle.

On chances for a Middle East peace, President al-Asad [said] that an international conference for peace in the area would not succeed if Israel enters with its current attitude, noting that political performance requires military power to consolidate it.

The Syrian president, turning to the Lebanese crisis, said that the civil war in Lebanon can only end by abolition of (?sectarianism).

On the domestic affairs, President al-Asad admitted that "economic development drags behind military development." He added that Damascus would bear the hardships for good patriotic causes.

More on Meeting With Jordanian Delegation

JN301709 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1630 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Damascus, 30 Sep (SANA) — President Hafiz al-Asad received the Jordanian press delegation led by Mahmud al-Kayid, president of the Jordanian Press Association, at 1130 today. The meeting was attended by Sabir Falhut, president of the Syrian Union of Journalists.

Discussion during the meeting dealt with current Arab developments, inter-Arab relations, pan-Arab issues, the tasks of the Arab press in facing the imperialist-Zionist onslaught against the Arab homeland, and the state of collapse in certain aspects of the Arab position. The president affirmed to the delegation that while making a decision to firmly and effectively confront the imperialist-Zionist onslaught on the steadfast areas in the Arab homeland, Syria extends a sincere hand to all the Arab sides that reject Camp David and all forms of capitulation to the Israeli enemy. The president noted that Syria has not dropped from its accounts the role of the other Arab sides in the pan-Arab and fateful battle against Israel, because the U.S.-supported Israeli threat is directed against all the Arab countries without exception and requires Arab confrontation to ward off its dangers. The president expressed optimism about the future and voiced his confidence in victory over the defeatist and capitulatory approaches in the Arab arena. He said the Arab masses, which make geography and history in the Arab homeland, will not surrender or stop the struggle to liberate the occupied Arab territories and restore usurped Arab rights.

Khaddam Receives Delegation

JN291216 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam received at 1000 today the Jordanian press delegation led by Mahmud al-Kayid, doyen of Jordanian journalists, that is on a visit to Syria. The meeting was attended by Dr Sabir Falhut, head of the Syrian Union of Journalists.

The talks revolved around the situation in the Arab homeland, pan-Arab issues, and the mission of Arab press in light of the imperialist-Zionist onslaught against the Arab homeland.

The vice president affirmed that Syria under President Hafiz al-Asad is adhering to its pan-Arab commitments and responsibilities toward the decisive Arab conflict with the Israeli enemy and imperialism. He added that Syria will not allow anybody to turn it away from the pan-Arab battle to marginal disputes or from resisting defeatist and capitulatory courses in the Arab arena.

Al-Shar' Meets Tanzanian, Other Counterparts

JN291909 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1815 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] New York — Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' met with Tanzanian Foreign Minister Benjamin Mkapa today. The meeting was attended by Assistant Foreign Minister Diya'allah al-Fattal and the Syrian charge d'affaires at the United Nations, 'Abd al-Mu'min al-Tasi. Talks centered on Arab-African relations and serious efforts to promote them, particularly to face the imperialist, Zionist, and racist plots in Africa and the Arab homeland.

The Tanzanian foreign minister denounced the restoration of relations between certain African states and Israel, affirming his country's support for the line of struggle which Syria is leading in the region under rpesident Hafiz al-Asad. The two sides

discussed bilateral relations and ways to promote them in various fields.

Faruq al-Shar' hailed Tanzania's progressive stand and its support for the Arab cause. Al-Shar' extended an invitation to the Tanzanian foreign minister to visit Syria.

Al-Shar' also met with Iranian Foreign Minister Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati and discussed with him regional developments, the UN General Assembly deliberations, and issues of common concern.

Al-Shar' also met with Hungarian Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi and discussed the international situation and Middle East developments. The Hungarian Foreign Minister expressed the Hungarian leadership's satisfaction with the Hungarian President's visit to Syria and his fruitful talks with President Hafiz al-Asad and their positive effect on Syrian-Hungarian friendship and cooperation.

Meets SFRY, PDRY, Bulgarian Counterparts

JN300905 Damascus SANA in Arabic
0830 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Excerpt] New York, 30 Sep (SANA) — Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' met with SFRY Federal Foreign Affairs Secretary Raif Dizdarevic, PDRY Foreign Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, and Bulgarian Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov on the sidelines of the 41st session of the UN General Assembly. Assistant Foreign Minister Dia'ullah al-Fattal attended the meetings. During these meetings, talks dealt with Syria's relations with these states, the international situation, and issues of common interest.

[passage omitted]

Meets GDR, Other Foreign Ministers

JN010702 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
2015 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] New York — Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' met today with GDR Foreign Affairs Minister Oskar Fischer in New York. Present at the meeting were Assistant Foreign Minister Diya'allah al-Fattah and Dr 'Abd al-Mu'min al-Atasi, charge d'affaires of Syria's delegation to the UN. The talks focused on the friendly and cooperative relations between Syria and the GDR. They also exchanged views on the international situation and developments in the Middle East region.

Al-Shar' also met with Romanian Foreign Affairs Minister Ioan Totu. They discussed bilateral relations and current international issues. He met as well with Austrian Foreign Affairs Minister Peter Jankowitsch. Talks focused on bilateral relations, the international situation, and developments in the region. The Austrian foreign minister stressed during the meeting his country's support for Arab rights and for the convocation of an international conference under the UN aegis to be attended by the concerned sides and the UN Security Council permanent members. He also met with Argentine Foreign Relations and Worship Minister Dante Caputo. Talks focused on relations between Syria and Argentina. Al-Shar' stressed the importance of the role played by the Arab Syrian community in Argentina in reinforcing the ties between the two countries in a way that serves the just issues of the two peoples.

IAEA To Discuss Israeli Nuclear 'Threat'

JN301957 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1815 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Vienna — The IAEA general congress has confirmed on its agenda a Syrian-sponsored item on the threat to regional and world peace posed by Israel's nuclear program. Syria had suggested to the IAEA president that the item be placed on the provisional agenda of the conference before submitting it to the general congress [words indistinct]. The Syrian and other Arab delegations are to propose a joint draft resolution inspired by pertinent UN resolutions.

Addressing the conference, which opened yesterday and concludes on 3 October, the IAEA president outlined Israel's nuclear potential and its inherent threat to the area and world peace.

The delegation of the Syrian Arab Republic to the conference circulated a comprehensive document explaining Israel's nuclear armament program and the threat it poses to regional and world peace.

Schedule for Premiership Rotation Outlined

TA300948 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 30 Sep 86 p 3

[Report by Orli Azulay-Katz, Bina Barzel, and Roni Shaqed]

[Excerpt] In less than a fortnight, on 10 October, Shim'on Peres will arrive at the presidential residence and submit a letter to President Hayim Herzog announcing the resignation of his government. The president will accept the resignation and will open a series of consultations with faction leaders; first with a delegation of coalition members, which will recommend that he entrust Yitzhaq Shamir with the job of forming a government, and later with representatives from the opposition parties, excluding Meir Kahane.

The day after Yom Kippur, on 14 October, Knesset Member Yitzhaq Shamir will be invited back to the presidential residence where President Hayim Herzog will ask him to form a government.

Barring last-minute hitches, Shamir's government will be presented to the Knesset on the same day, where it will win its confidence.

This is the scenario for the rotation that was agreed upon yesterday between President Herzog and Energy Minister Moshe Shahal in a meeting on the procedures for the handover of the premiership from Shim'on Peres to Yitzhaq Shamir. [passage omitted]

Peres on East Jerusalem Poll, Rotation

TA301229 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1153 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Hadera is celebrating the impending end of the year by granting Prime Minister Shim'on Peres honorary citizenship of the town. Around noon Shim'on Peres appeared before students and answered their questions.

[Begin recording] [Yo'el Dar] The questions submitted by the high school students covered various issues, from Israel's foreign affairs and defense policy to relations between religious and laic people. At first the prime minister cast doubts on the credibility of the latest poll conducted by an East Jerusalem paper, whose participants announced their firm opposition to the establishment of peace between Israel and the Palestinians.

[Peres] When there are four players and one has a rifle, I can promise you what the findings of the poll will be. He will say who is to win in the poll. Therefore I would not take the poll's findings exactly as they were published or reported, because where there is fear there is nc freedom; where there is terrorism, there is no democracy; where there is a threat, there is no poll.

[Dar] Shim'on Peres was asked whether the policy he has followed over the past 2 years will continue after the rotation.

[Peres] You must understand that the government's policy is not that of the prime minister alone. It is true that the prime minister has a special status, but it has not, under any circumstances, been my personal policy, nor will it be Mr Shamir's personal policy. We represent agreement on basic guidelines. Actually, it is not a government that operates a policy, but a policy that enabled the establishment of the government.

[Dar] Finally, Shim'on Peres promised the students that in another 11 days he will go to the president to submit his resignation from the post of prime minister.

[Peres] Up to now I avoided and, as far as I could, tried to prevent wasting 2 or 3 months on discussions about the composition of the government. In my view, the very last week before the reshuffle will be sufficient and we are approaching this. I intend to go to the president on 10 October. The reshuffles are planned to take place on 14 October, because 13 October is Yom Kippur, the evening before that is the eve of Yom Kippur, and the day before that is the Sabbath. I intend to go on Friday so as not to postpone the rotation and then, next week, we will discuss changes to the composition of the government, if there is such a demand. [end recording]

Likud Rejects Labor Demands for Coalition Changes

TA301952 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Finance Minister Moshe Nisim has rejected the demands of the Labor Party for changes in the coalition agreement. In a meeting this afternoon with Energy Minister Moshe Shahal, the two men discussed a list of proposed Labor Party changes in the agreement to take place before the rotation in 10 days time. The main Labor Party demand: greater participation after the rotation by Shim'on Peres in economic decisions, including an economic cabinet with Labor participation. Nisim rejected these and other demands, saying the coalition agreement was signed 25 months ago for the duration of 50 months and therefore cannot be changed.

Peres on Jordan-PLO Rift, Contacts With USSR

TA301903 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Prime Minister Peres believes that the rift between the PLO and Jordan is irreversible and that the PLO has every intention of endangering the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. The prime minister was speaking to reporter Vivien Royston after receiving honorary citizenship of the town of Hadera.

[Begin recording] [Royston] It is Prime Minister Peres' belief that relations between Jordan and the PLO have deteriorated to such a degree that reconciliation is virtually impossible.

[Peres] I believe there is a complete rupture between Jordan and the PLO, and I believe it's beyond the point of return. Simply, the Jordanians, and probably maybe the PLO too, have reached the conclusion that they cannot really go together.

[Royston] There is an air of mistrust, he continued, and it is Peres' belief that the PLO was not speaking the whole truth when it declared that it was ready for a confederation with Jordan.

[Peres] They have said confederation but actually they are looking for a state of their own, and if they will have an oportunity, they will try to endanger the Hashemite Kingdom.

[Royston] The result, according to Peres, is that today Jordan is the most outspoken country against the PLO under its present leadership as an available partner in peace negotiations.

With regard to his recent meeting with Russia's Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, Prime Minister Peres feels confident that each side is not only talking, but also listening, and that at present Moscow is going through a period of contemplation.

In response to questions from high school students in Hadera, Prime Minister Peres stated that he will tender his intent to resign to President Herzog on 10 October. However, there will be no vacuum, and he will remain prime minister till rotation on 14 October. [end recording]

Shamir Sums Up Meetings in New York

TA010539 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has left New York for Israel following a week-long stay during which he met with more than 30 foreign ministers. Before leaving he told our reporter Jonathan Shechter that his meetings were productive. He said he was optimistic that they would pave the way to renewed relations with some African and East European countries.

[Begin recording] [Shechter] Foreign Minister Shamir said the main thrust of his meeting over the past week was the normalization of relations with countries with whom Israel has no diplomatic ties and improvement in relations with those it does. Of the former group, the foreign minister was especially optimistic following meetings he had with five unnamed African countries, saying there has been a change of climate.

[Shamir] Many of the countries which severed relations with us in 1973 or 1974 are ready now to change their position and to reestablish their relations with us and we are in the process of discussions, of negotiations between us and several countries in Africa in order to reestablish these relations.

[Shechter] Shamir said this week's meetings represented further progress and he said he had no doubts that relations with some or all of them would be reestablished in the near future.

On the subject of his meetings with Eastern European countries, Shamir's assessment was also positive.

[Shamir] In these meetings, I think, we made some progress toward more normalization of our relations with these countries.

[Shechter] Foreign Minister Shamir also said he considered his meetings with the Egyptian foreign minister, Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz as very important, contributing in the case of Egypt to bilateral relations and with the United States to cooperation on common problems and interests.

Just before his departure for the airport Shamir held one more meeting, this one with the foreign minister of Austria. A spokesman for Shamir would say only that the two discussed bilateral relations. He gave no indication of the tone of the meeting or whether Austria's President Kurt Waldheim was among the topics of discussion. [end recording]

Ministry Source on Shamir, Shultz Views on Conference

TA301538 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1500 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] A source in the foreign minister's entourage has said there is no truth to the reports that Minister Shamir and Secretary of State Shultz dismissed the idea of convening an international conference for peace in our area. The source told our political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami that both ministers rejected the Soviet proposal on the matter of the conference but expressed support forconvening a conference that would enable negotiations between the sides. A source from the State Department has confirmed this explanation.

AL-AHRAM Interviews Yitzhaq Shamir

PM301305 Cairo AL-AHRAM International Edition in Arabic
28 Sep 86 p 5

[Interview with Israeli Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir by Hamdi Fu'ad at the United Nations; date not given]

[Text] Somewhere near the hall where the UN resolutions on the Middle East were issued I had my interview with Yitzhaq Shamir, who walked in and appeared to be sprightful and smiling to hide the appearance and signs, confirmed even by the U.S. media, that his term as prime minister will be difficult.

I said to Shamir: Let our interview be frank without the need for courtesy. The whole world fears your term of office. Even the United States says that it is difficult to deal with you. Now, 14 days before you take over, are you a man of peace despite all the hardline statements?

Shamir came closer and brought his ear close to my mouth as if hard of hearing, then he said: Such fear is meaningless and unjustified. Nobody is afraid of me. I am a sincere and patriotic Israeli and I am a struggler for peace. These attributes and my faith in peace cannot be a reason for anyone to fear me or my term as prime minister. As regards the United States, these are mere exaggerations. I believe that they do not know all the facts. At least the U.S. Administration has had some past experience in working with me for peace.

[Fu'ad] But do you expect a change in the Israeli Cabinet's policy and, in your view, will Shim'on Peres try to regain power by abandoning his agreement with you?

[Shamir] No, I do not think so. There is an existing agreement that I have honored and that Shim'on Peres will also honor and respect. If there are any fears on that score I believe they are unjustified. As regards what is said about the Labor Party's and Shi'mon Peres' popularity, I believe that the elections will answer that. Elections will be held in 2 years' time and I believe the ballot boxes will provide the answer to the question who is popular and who is not.

[Fu'ad] But the Labor Party's image, at least in the media and outside Israel, appears to be better, as does Shim'on Peres' image.

[Shamir] I do not think so. Let us go back in our memory to what happened in 2 years of coalition. Everything that happened was in accordance with an agreement. No action ran contrary to the coalition agreement. We will continue to implement this same coalition policy. It is not Peres' policy. I have read statements and interviews by President Husni Mubarak in which he said that Egypt proceeds in its policy on the basis of dealing with the Israeli Government, not one particular individual.

[Fu'ad] You are portrayed as a man of war. Do you intend to change that with a new peace initiative? The world needs such a thing but it does not need new threats.

[Shamir] I will try to initiate new efforts for negotiations and contacts with the Egyptian, Jordanian, and other Arab leaderships. We will continue the talks aimed at solving the problems preventing peace. Every meeting is a cornerstone in this process. I feel that I am closer to peace, especially with our Egyptian friends. We will get the opportunity to negotiate with the friends and brothers despite major differences.

[Fu'ad] Do you intend to meet with King Hassan or other leaders and kings? Peres met with personalities which he knew before. I do not believe that you are in the same position.

[Shamir] I have the same contacts. They are state relations, not individual or personal relations. Of course there are personal relations but the essense is state and government relations. I will meet with [Egyptian Foreign Minister] Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid and I will explain to him the continuity of our foreign policy.

[Fu'ad] But what is the nature of the initiative you intend to take? Will it be in favor of or against peace?

[Shamir] I am thinking about announcing a new initiative, several initiatives in fact in the direction of several states.

[Fu'ad] And in the direction of the Palestinians?

[Shamir] Yes, in the interest of the Palestinians, but I will not deal with the PLO. I am determined to pursue this policy. We have nothing to do with them [the PLO] and there is no hope whatsoever of reaching peace with them because they are against peace.

[Fu'ad] You describe them as terrorists and against peace, but you yourself once practiced terrorism and now you call it struggle. That is the PLO's position.

[Shamir] Because I have known terrorism I know who is against peace.

[Fu'ad] How do you feel about an international peace conference?

[Shamir] With conditions. I do not believe that it is the best way. We believe that direct negotiations are the only way as our negotiations with Egypt clearly showed. Everything that has been accomplished has been accomplished through direct negotiations, especially the Taba agreement through direct contacts between President Mubarak and the prime minister of Israel. I do not believe that an international conference could achieve the objective for which it is supposed to be held. We would just exchange delegations and enthusiastic words and speeches.

[Fu'ad] And what about your settlements policy?

[Shamir] It is a problem of 10,000 people in need of housing but it will not affect peace. Maybe there are exaggerations and maybe not, but there is development and populations increase. The Israeli population is increasing and this land is not inhabited. [Shamir ends]

The Mexican foreign minister came in and the interview was interrupted.

Peres on Appointment of West Bank Arab Mayors

TA301705 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
1500 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Report by Natan Gutmann]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres has commented on the appointment of Arab mayors in the territories. According to him, the appointment of mayors is another one of the steps taken by the government to make the lives of the residents of the territories easier and will serve to further improve the economic activity and progress of Arab residents of the territories. Mr Peres says that these steps are two-sided.

[Begin Peres recording] I must point out that they are being carried out on both sides of the Jordan River, not only on our side. The appointments will make the lives of the residents much easier and, to a great extent, enable the residents to handle their own affairs. This is part of the government's policy, which we are implementing one step at a time. [end recording]

The prime minister made these remarks during a visit to Hadera. During his tour, Mr Peres visited the museum of the history of Hadera, the Giv'at Olga neighborhood, and also received honorary citizenship of the town.

Gush Emunim Wants Dismissal of New Hebron Mayor

TA301324 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1300 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Gush Emunim has asked the defense minister to dismiss the new Hebron mayor from his post. Our correspondent Avshalom Ginosar reports that a letter from Gush Emunim's secretary to Minister Rabin states that the new mayor's remarks condemning Jewish settlement in Hebron are political and racist statements that have put the minister's orders to scorn and are damaging normal relations between Jews and Arabs in Hebron.

Rabin Outlines Settlement, Autonomy Policies

TA300951 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew
30 Sep 86 pp 1, 13

[Text] "As defense minister and the person in charge of enforcing the law in the territories, I say that there will be no more Sebastiya-like settlements in Judaea and Samaria," Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin stated last night in the Labor Party's "Lamerhav" forum.

As will be recalled, Sebastiya was the first site on which Gush Emunim tried to set up an illegal settlement when Rabin served as prime minister. After a crisis and a near collision with the army, the Gush Emunim settlers agreed to evacuate the place and move to Qadum, where they later established Elon More.

Rabin criticized those who propose withdrawal or unilateral autonomy ("What is it?"), saying that such a move would mean handing over the territories to the PLO. "No American statesman is suggesting that we withdraw from even one inch without a solution," he said.

The defense minister emphasized that this year was marked by a drop in terrorist acts in the territories compared to last year. This is the result of Jordan's activity in curtailing the operations of the PLO terrorists on its own soil by closing down their headquarters and expelling terrorists, as well as of the undaunted war the IDF and the security forces have been waging against terrorism in the territories.

Rabin added that the economic constraints and the massive defense budget cuts have slashed Israel's defense margin, so that for the first time since the establishment of the state the overall welfare budget will exceed the defense budget.

Kimche Cites Achievements During Term

TA270954 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0805 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Interview with Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche by political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami; date and place not given — recorded]

[Excerpt] [Ben-'Ami] Mr Foreign Ministry Director General, you will be departing for Geneva early next week to renew contacts with Egypt over the issue of the Tabah arbitration. At the current state of relations with Egypt, can you say that this is truly the kind of progress or breakthrough that had been expected to take place following the approval of the compromis, as the arbitration process is being launched, and following the return of an Egyptian ambassador to Israel?

[Kimche] I can provide an assessment of the state of affairs as it appears today, but I cannot predict what will happen in the future, in 1, 2, or 6 months. At present, after having signed the arbitral compromis and after the summit in Alexandria, I can note certain positive things in the realm of our relations with Egypt: students have applied for studies in Israel and scores of Egyptian civilians have appealed to our embassy — this is a totally new phenomenon, the like of which we have never experienced in the past. There are also other signs, such as requests by Egyptian reporters to visit [word indistinct] All these are positive things. Whether this will continue and turn out to be a real opening of a new era, as President Mubarak promised, this I cannot tell at this stage.

[Ben-'Ami] But can you say that the Egyptians have honored all their commitments or that they have met all of Israel's demands, in which context I would like to recall the Ra's al-Burqa' issue?

[Kimche] Look, this is a process, not something you resolve at once. So it is true that we have signed the arbitral compromis and that the Egyptians pledge to do [word indistinct] sort of thing, some of which they have already managed to do, while others they have not yet done. As regards Ra's al-Burqa', for instance, we have an agreement with the Egyptians on the handling of the compensation. We were satisfied with that agreement, which states that the matter will not be dealt with in the courts, as they had requested, but rather outside them. The matter has not yet been concluded for the very simple reason that the man who is dealing with the issue, a deputy minister in the Egyptian Government, was abroad and we awaited his return. That is why the matter has suffered a certain delay. But this does not mean that they will not fulfill their part of the deal.

[Ben-'Ami] With your permission, I would like to review events in our region. These very days, during the meeting of the UN General Assembly in New York, Israeli representatives have held meetings and established all sorts of contacts with East Europeans, for example, which followed the prime minister's meeting with the Soviet foreign minister and the foreign minister's meetings with his East European counterparts. Is this a breakthrough in that region?

[Kimche] I think this is an expression of what Israel has recently experienced in the international arena as a whole: Israel's international status has experienced a marked improvement over the past 12 months. East Europe is only one manifestation of this. I do not know whether or not this is a breakthrough as such; in any case it is a substantial improvement, an ongoing process. Just as we are in the process of setting up an office in Warsaw, I regard this as a beginning which will continue. In that sense, I am definitely optimistic.

[Ben-'Ami] Along with the East European capitals, all eyes are naturally directed toward Moscow. What do you think will happen there?

[Kimche] Again, this is a process. We have begun something, but it can take a long time. I do not think that the Israeli flag will fly in Moscow tomorrow, or the next day, or even in a month. Yet I do think that this process is beginning, and this is new. Before, 1, 2, or 3 years ago, East European diplomats would move to the other side of the room every time an Israeli diplomat entered for a reception or something like that. Nowadays, this is not the case. Today they talk to us, contacts are held, and spotting East European and Israel diplomats together is becoming more and more a natural sight. We have commercial, cultural, and political contacts. This is good, nay excellent.

[Ben-'Ami] Does this hold true also with regard to the Third World? After all, Africa has suddenly begun to open its arms to us now.

[Kimche] Yes. As I said, our international standing has improved. I could naturally be tempted to say that this is thanks to the wonderful work done by the Israeli Foreign Ministry, and I would certainly like to say that this is definitely an important factor in that. I believe our men have been showing great motivation and demonstrating dedication, skill, and professionalism that have undoubtedly made a substantial contribution toward this. However, in addition to this excellent job, there are other reasons, whether secondary or not so marginal, that have helped. Some of them have nothing to do with us directly, such as the slump in oil prices. No doubt these have made their contribution to the matter. Also, the fact that the Arabs have harmed themselves in an unbelievable way, particularly this year, also helped: The fact that King Husayn is currently talking about 'Arafat in the same terms that we have always used to describe him and that it is Husayn himself who is calling 'Arafat a liar, not only us, obviously helped. The same with the *Achille Lauro* affair, the attacks in Vienna and Rome, and all the other attacks. At present, terrorism and the Arab issue have become almost synonymous in the eyes of many people abroad. All these no doubt also affected Israel's status. Therefore, if you ask about the Third World and Africa, this too is a manifestation of the improvement in Israel's status.

[Ben-'Ami] But as a man who is very familiar with world politics and who knows full well how sensitive these matters are, do you not fear that given a slight change or as a result of a different order of events, this process, to which we have been pinning so many hopes, whether in the direction of East Europe or Africa, might all of a sudden collapse?

[Kimche] Look, everything is still fragile, and it requires continued good professional work to cement things. I place much emphasis on the professionalism of the Foreign Ministry, precisely because of this fragility. At the same time, this is a process that, from our point of view, is positive. Once processes are launched, it is very difficult to halt them. When I look at our standing in the Third World or Africa, for instance, and compare it to our standing in those areas 5 or 6 years ago, then I notice that the change is tremendous, vast. Then we could barely exchange a word with an African foreign minister, while now this has become almost a normal occurrence. The same, of course, applies to East Europe and various other parties in various places in the world. In other words, the change is truly immense, and I see this as a process not easily reversed. [passage omitted]

Egypt Promises Commercial Attache Appointment

TA300944 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew
30 Sep 86 pp 1, 9

[Report from New York by Ran Dagoni]

[Excerpt] Egypt will soon appoint a commercial attache in its embassy in Tel Aviv. This was announced early this morning by Egyptian Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid in a meeting with his Israeli counterpart, Yitzhaq Shamir. The two met at the Waldorf-Astoria in New York for what was later called a friendly meeting.

The Egyptian foreign minister told Shamir that he will be happy to cooperate with him to the same extent that he has with Shim'on Peres. Shamir replied that the meeting was very good but that it would be better if Israeli-Egyptian meetings were held at shorter intervals.

The Egyptian minister said that he would adopt a positive attitude toward the idea and emphasized that the signing of the Tabah arbitral compromis has opened a new era in bilateral relations.

"Then let us give a practical manifestation to the spirit of that new era," Shamir suggested.

This came in the form of a proposal Al-Majid raised for Israeli-Egyptian cooperation in the use of solar energy. [passage omitted]

Ivory Coast Ambassador Presents Credentials

TA301212 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1100 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Excerpt] The Ivory Coast Ambassador to Israel, Jean-Pierre Boni, submitted his credentials to President Hayim Herzog this morning. The Ivory Coast has again activated its old embassy in Jerusalem, and the president told our correspondent Gid'on Remez that the weak Arab reaction to this move should encourage other countries to follow in its footsteps. Ambassador Boni told our correspondent Mordekhay Shoshan that actually no decision had been made. [passage omitted]

No pressure was put on us because we did not have to make any decision on anything new. We had a house in Jerusalem. We closed it 13 years ago for reasons you know, and we have now returned home and that is all. This was said by Ambassador Boni to our correspondent Gid'on Remez.

Japanese Deputy Foreign Minister Arrives 30 Sep

TA300845 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0800 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Japanese Deputy Foreign Minister Shinichi Yanai arrived in Israel this morning on a visit. He will be the guest of Israeli Deputy Foreign Minister Roni Milo and will also meet with senior Foreign Ministry officials. The visit will last 3 days.

Our correspondent notes that the Japanese deputy minister is the highest ranking Japanese official to visit Israel. During the past year several Israeli ministers have visited Japan, among them Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir. Our correspondent notes that Shamir and Prime Minister Shim'on Peres attribute great importance to improving relations with Japan, especially economic relations, which to date have not been developed, mainly because of the Arab boycott. The help of the United States has been recruited with this end in mind.

IDF Kills 2 'Terrorists' Killed in South Lebanon

TA301203 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1135 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Two terrorists were killed this morning in a clash with IDF soldiers in southern Lebanon. Our forces suffered no casualties. The IDF unit clashed with the terrorist squad in southern Lebanon approximately 8 km north of the border. Weapons anduf shiftexplosives were found in their possession. Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal has more details:

The IDF's activities inside and outside the security zone are within the framework of the methods determined by the government last year: to aid the army of southern Lebanon while the IDF is deployed along the international border; to perform various actions as deemed necessary; and to perform operational measures meant to ensure that the security zone will continue to function successfully. Sources in the IDF say that the security zone's success is seen in the fact that, so far all, attempts by the terrorists to infiltrate into Israel have been foiled. Some maintain that the security zone should be broadened, but apparently in its present form the security zone is a formidable obstacle to terrorists.

ALGERIA

President Bendjedid on Domestic, Foreign Issues

LD292035 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Speech by President Chedli Bendjedid to members of the FLN Central Committee Permanent Secretariat on 28 September]

[Excerpts] I am very pleased to meet you [words indistinct] persistent intensive activities in this homeland and in all spheres on the basis of [words indistinct] congress and mass congresses and organizations to reelect their leaderships and other activities. Perhaps after the [words indistinct] it has become essential and the time has come for us to convene gatherings and meetings at all levels so that we would mobilize ourselves before discussing these subjects. Therefore, I address to you, citizens and strugglers, my thanks for the noble sentiments toward me when I was ill. There has not been a day when I did not receive messages at the Presidency from citizens, strugglers, and (?workers) expressing their feelings toward the person responsible for this country. [passage omitted]

Regarding the implementation of laws: perhaps they may be perceived differently by various officials — sometimes wrongly perceived. This can be remedied because of the framework within which we work, namely dialogue, discussion and exchanging of views in all fields with executive bodies. I believe that this is a good practice which we have started, and we have resolved many problems by this responsible dialogue.

I want to point out the role of the party and mass organizations in the current phase. I want to tell you frankly that we used to underestimate the efforts of strugglers, representatives, workers, farm workers, and mass organizations in general. If there is some kind of stability or social [word indistinct], it is due to everyone; everyone's effort [words indistinct] the efforts of all bodies concerned with the latter; this led to [words indistinct] and the creation of an amiable atmosphere and full understanding by farm workers, workers, youth, and other of the situation and the critical phase through which we are passing. [passage omitted]

There are no problems that could be considered as serious, but there are some shortcomings which are the results of the behavior of some citizens such as traders or some institutions; the state institutions, for example, did not take all the measures needed to face these negative phenomena. [passage omitted]

For example, one may mention a company belonging to the Algiers governorate. This company has a deficit of 40 billion [currency not stated] and the strange thing is that every year financial assistance is allocated to it from the governorate's budget with the agreement of the governorate's executive body as well as its assembly. I can say that this is done with everybody's collusion. Why should one give constant assistance to such a company and inject it with funds? Why? This is a dead company and it is only kept alive thanks to the state and the producers, who toil and work every day. This is the sort of a company which will remain a burden upon the state in what one can say is a very difficult period. We are seeing, thus, some sort of lack of commitment as well as reluctance to shoulder responsibility as officials of the party and other executive bodies. I have only mentioned this as an example. Well, we should always talk frankly to each other. [passage omitted]

Concerning food products: We generally import all sorts of food; products to be consumed by the citizen as well as products for the consolidation of agriculture. The importation of such products has grown year after year by around 9 percent. It was 4 billion dinars in 1976; the equivalent of 1 billion Algerian dinars in hard currency used to be allocated only for the subsidy of food products. [words indistinct] This is a true sum and I am not exaggerating. This sum in 1985 reached 10 billion Algerian dinars in hard currency. All brothers should understand that this is the burden being shouldered by the state. The state however has other commitments. [passage omitted]

No miracle or anything else will solve the problem save a spot control and the taking of the necessary measures. Thereupon, the necessary frankness and discipline should be observed by all officials of all sectors.

Among other things which we always talk about are waste and exaggerated consumption in society. Socialism is not only that. When we say socialism it means giving and taking: giving with regard to all the things which the Algerian people have achieved, the Algerian people as a whole — and here we do not mean only workers and peasants. All these achievements should go to society as a whole. Opposite to this, however, there is a commitment, a commitment to respect some principles and laws as well to adhere to them and behave accordingly. [passage omitted]

All this leads me to the subject of Algeria and its role and whether we are indeed in control of our international situation as much as we should be. If so, then Algeria's voice will be heard. If we are not in control of our affairs as we should be, then, of course, this will affect the country's political situation. We would become like other people, we would suffer from problems and we would sometimes remain silent on certain issues — the just causes in the world. We would do so, of course, because of our needs and because of indirect pressures by the [word indistinct] countries which have come back strongly in neocolonialist garb in order to occupy the Third World. I might even say that direct colonialism is probably kinder than the indirect colonialism. Why? Because direct colonialism would be colonizing our country and people and be responsible for all the consequences, be they positive or negative. [words indistinct] unemployment or poverty will be the responsibility of colonialism. But indirect colonialism, the new colonialism, is colonizing the natural wealths of the Third World countries. All the problems, that is the social problems of any country [words indistinct] the ruling regime.

We have responsibility in the international arena, beginning with our region. Algeria has a responsibility in the region in which we live with regard to the [words indistinct] and cooperation with all of Algeria's neighboring countries, provided that these countries respect the principles of the Algerian revolution. We said in the past that Algeria's revolution and experiment for the others [words indistinct] but we are prepared to cooperate with all neighboring and other countries within the framework of mutual respect and creating stability. Without stability we cannot create

reassurance among the peoples in the Arab Maghreb and elsewhere.

For this reason Algeria has exerted great efforts and faced many difficulties, sometimes even in the economic field. Perhaps at the expense of the national economy we helped to create an atmosphere of reassurance and cooperation in the area. We see the benefit of these efforts in all neighboring countries in the interests of the future and of future generations. This is from the premise of preserving Algeria's interest first and foremost and helping to create stability in the area. We can do nothing without stability. Any sign of instability in any neighboring country would directly or indirectly affect Algeria.

We believe in stability, in fruitful cooperation and in creating mutual trust in all neighboring countries which want to cooperate with Algeria. This does not mean that we compromise our principles and our support for just causes, starting from the issues in our own region, the Arab Maghreb, and including other issues.

We will not challenge and will not forgive and we will never abandon our principles with regard to what we believe are just causes for our people, whether they are called the Saharan people,the Namibian people, the people of South Africa, the Palestinian people or other peoples struggling for their causes, independence and freedom.

All of this prompts us to be vigilant in everything due, as I have said, to Algeria's strategic position. However, and due to the difficult circumstances and the threats which are endangering the entire area, it is imperative on us to work toward persuading all brothers of the importance of solving all questions by peaceful means, of building bridges for future generations and of cooperation in all fields within the framework of respect for the sovereignty of every country and every people. This is what Algeria believes in and works for.

Concerning the Arab East, or the Arab world in general, there are various problems which all of you know, and it is useless to count them. However, the thing which aggravated the situation was a recent initiative, the so-called Ifrane meeting.

This, in the first place has disturbed the atmosphere in the Arab Maghreb and the Arab nation as a whole, because we see that through this initiative the door has been opened for Israel's entry into this area through contacts, exchanges of delegations and the Israeli military presence at the level of officers in the area of our borders. All of this gives the Algerian leadership the right to raise the question and to be vigilant, because Israel has reached a certain level of shattering the ranks in the Arab East and it might fear the fact [words indistinct] with no major contradictions is the Arab Maghreb. If we managed to solve what could be considered minor differences and problems we might create a respected block. [sentence indistinct] This fear has prompted Israel to (?maneuver) with the intention of dividing the Arab Maghreb in order to create problems and doubts about the intentions of the Arab Maghreb states so as (?we might fight each other), withdraw within ourselves and abandon our commitments on the central or essential issue of the Arab nation, namely the Palestinian issue.

That is the reality. Therefore we say: The Algerian [word indistinct], Algerian officials, strugglers, and citizens should be aware of all of this so as to realize that awareness and vigilance are required from everyone.

This, brothers, is what I wanted to deal with. Thank you and until we meet on another occasion.

LIBYA

Jallud Addresses Youth Meeting 29 Sep

LD301506 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Speech by Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Jallud to 29 September meeting of international youth in Tripoli — recorded]

[Text][Chants] Brother youth, you have traveled great distances, thousands of kilometers heading for the Jamahiriyah — to Libya — moved by the major issue which has preoccupied man for a very long time: the issue of freedom and the issue of democracy.

The issue of democracy is the main preoccupation of man throughout the stages of his development. This gathering of youth from over 30 countries is different from official youth conferences. The world sees numerous youth conferences organized by governments and ruling parties with greater attendance, perhaps, than this conference; however, the fact remains that those students do not represent themselves, but the governments and the parties to which they belong. Thus, the potential of the young was paralyzed and the role of youth in the world was hindered. The youth were prevented from engaging their enormous potentials in the solution of problems facing humanity.

This gathering, however, differs from other youth meetings and conferences in that this one is a personal initiative by the youth attending in response to the initiative of the World Center of the Green Book and the preparatory committee. In this respect, I wish to thank the preparatory committee on your behalf, for the efforts itexerted.

The issues that motivated you and caused you to come to Libya are very important ones. The world is facing political, economic, and military problems. But basically, the world faces a cultural problem, a theoretical problem, an ideological problem, and an ethical problem. The political, economic, and military problems are only the byproducts of ideological and ethical problems.

The world today, the political theories, governmental theories, and exploitation theories, have reached a dead end, due to the awakening of the masses and the development of the awakening of the bases of the popular masses.

Throughout hundreds and thousands of years, the world has been living under the aegis of the theory of government, the theory of exploitation. But today, the level of awakening of the masses and their political awakening has come to declare that every person needs to assert his existence and that everyone can wake up by himself.

And there are objective circumstances that have led to the existence of theories of governments, of political parties and classes. Factors such as the spread of illiteracy, limited education, expensive books, underdevelopment of printing, and the high cost of education have deprived the large rank and file of the masses of education and consciousness. Education and consciousness were limited to a group; this group was thus able to be more conscious than the masses. However, these reasons do not exist anymore, and now the means of education have increased and become available to everybody. The development of printing and publishing literacy as well as other media such as radio, television and the cinema has caused consciousness to shift from the consciousness of a vanguard group and elite to the consciousness of the masses.

This [word indistinct] has led to, (?the disappearance of) the reasons that made the masses unable to educate themselves, and to the fact that a group among it gets the opportunity of education and culture and consequently plans, programs, and rules on behalf of the masses. This situation does not exist anymore in the twentieth century, due to the reasons I mentioned earlier. This is sufficient to put an end to the theory of governments, the theory of exploitation. The era of governments ends and the era of the masses begins. The people's theory, the theory of the masses, is built on the ruins of the theory of governmental exploitation.

No matter how much the ideologues of the theory of government tried to justify and philosophize about the struggle, the fact remains that the struggle, whether on the family level or at the level of the world at large, is the issue of the instrument of government — in other words, who rules. The struggles at home between the mother and the father, between brother and sister, between the older brother and the younger brother, all revolve around the issue of authority — the instrument of rule.

Naturally, the theory of jamahiriyah is a new born baby, still in its infancy. It has not yet built its muscles and stood on its feet in the face of other theories that have established themselves as parties, classes, as material gains for groups, classes and parties, as a culture tht has been imposed on the masses. Consequently, he who discovers the theory of jamahiriyah at its beginning is a person of sharp and deep mind.

Regretably, the world at present is superficial. The world now seeks tranquilizers rather than surgery regarding the issue of democracy. The world at present is like a sick man, a man with a serious sickness. However, the doctor is trying to avoid surgery, and therefore gives the sick man tranquilizers in an attempt to do so.

The world has become accustomed to shallowness and superficiality; actually, it is materialistic and no longer interested in the issue of theory, ideology, and ethics. The world does not want to face reality or the problem of democracy and the instrument of rule.

Every generation wants to avoid facing the problem and wants to leave it to the next generation. It developed that no generation wants to shoulder the responsibility and tackle the final solution. The world now wants to move by transquilizers and leaves the problem to the next generation.

Those attracted by the jamahiri laws and theories, those whose attention is drawn by these laws and theories and which cause a reaction within them, are those few who have come to realize their role and who sense the problem facing the human race.

The fact of the matter is that the world is now on the threshold of — though it may not yet have started — a new phase, namely the phase of direct popular revolutions, the era of peoples, the era of the masses, as a result of the development of the awakening of the masses. Indeed, man had initiated several social, political, and ideological revolutions, but the popular revolution has come as the final triumph for man as he sparks off one revolution after another.

Many of the thinkers in the world do not seem to understand why we say that direct popular democracy is the ultimate solution. They ask us: Why do you monopolioze this right, and how can direct popular democracy be the ultimate solution for the problem of democracy? In fact, when we say this we do not mean to brag, and the jamahiri theory is not something made up by Al-Qadhdhafi. It is the result of the awakening of the masses.

Theoretically, the Libyans may misapply the jamahiri theory. This depends on the extent of the awakening of the Libyans, men and women. But theoretically, the jamahiri theory provides the ultimate solution. Because no thinker, no philosopher no prophet could come to say that there is more democracy than that which calls the people rulers. The people would replace the parliament, the party, the class, the president, the king, the governor, and the amir.

Until doomsday, theoretically — as far as those who believe in doomsday — no one can argue that there is a democracy more developed than the theory which states that the people should be the ruler.

Many of the brother intelligentsia and thinkers accuse the jamahrii theory as being an idealistic theory that cannot be implemented. Certainly, there is an answer to these accustions — No. The jamahrii theory has its own laws in the political, economic and, social and cultural fields. It has its own frameork.

There is a difference between the jamahiri theory and the theory of anarchy. The jamahiri theory is a theory like all other theories: it has its laws and its framework.

Thus the Jamahiri theory is not Mu'ammar's theory, nor is it a Libyan theory. It is the byproduct of the world movement of awakening, it is the product of the popular masses throughout the whole world. [words indistinct] This theory must not be considered a Libyan theory. Acceptance or rejection of this theory should not be based on its being a Libyan theory. We call upon you to tackle this theory through your minds, with complete objectivity. The jamahiri theory is the byproduct of the thinking of the masses.

Then all those who dream about the era of the masses, from one remote corner of the world to the other, must take this theory and try to enrich and deepen it. They must answer the questions raised concerning it. They must feel confident in themselves.

This theory should be taken out of the sphere of courtesy and should be kept away from drum beating and demagogy. There is no sense in trying to appease or displease so-and-so. The question is that of finding an urgent solution for the problems of man. We do not take a fanatic attitude toward this theory because it [words indistinct], nor do we try to adorn it and consider it our theory.

This theory needs deepening. It might be in need of additions. It contains laws and assumptions. We must differentiate between the laws and the assumptions. There is a gap or rather a margin between the theory and its application. It is the responsibility of the jamahiri theoreticians to define these things precisely. Thus the theory needs an analytical method. An analytical method should be devised through this theory. As there is a Marxist analytical method, the capitalist analytical method, there should be a jamahiri analytical method.

This is the responsibility of all revolutionary jamahiri people. This theory must move from the stage of laws into the stage of culture. It should reflect itself in a way and a method.

All the jamahiri revolutionaries are then required to deepen this theory and add to it. We must not browse through this theory and then put it aside, because if someone adopts this theory, that would be a historic opportunity for finding an ultimate solution . This theory constitutes the newest of all new things, O Youth. Youth always looks for what is new and innovative. The world youth can find an opportunity in these laws and theses, because it provides a dream. Thus, it is only natural that the first group in which jamahiri theory can expect to find an opportunity would be in youth, world youth. Because the youth always look for what is new and innovative. The youth are always anxious to bring about changes. They do not like to sit quietly. The theory could benefit from the energy and dynamism of the youth just as the youth would benefit from the energy and dynamism of the jamahiri theory.

As a matter of fact [words indistinct], there is no ideological work. [words indistinct] a political action and therefore, the theory could be applied in a country with a different political conditions from that of Libya. Reactionary circles and the propaganda of the theory of government, the exploitative theory, portray this idea as Libyan and a theory of Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi; they undermine your confidence in yourselves by alleging that if you adopt this theory and have faith in it, then you would be agents of Al-Qadhdhafi and Libya. This is sheer misrepresentation and a lie. These are ideas and you should deal rationally with them. If you find in them the solution, a picture of the world or society we dream of, [words indistinct], then we accept them.

It is not possible for any human being to take a fanatic stand on these ideas. Naturally we deal with the theory by our intellect. That, incidently, raises a question: Is the theory subject to circumstances or the circumstances subject to theory?

No, we are calling for the rule of the people, notwithstanding the safeguarding of the foundations of the theory — the people decide, the people are the master. The entire power potential by which the parties, classes and governments used to browbeat the people, is to be returned to the people — political, economic, military, and information means. In light of this each continent has its own conditions, and each country has its own conditions. [passage indistinct]

We are in need of an ideology; these laws should take their place in libraries and should be epitomized in some books dealing with the jamahirieconomy, jamahiri sociology and jamahiri politics. All this, however, needs some effort and it is not merely the responsibility of Mu'ammar alone, nor Libya alone, to achieve it; it is the responsibility of all of us. Because we are very busy with these political battles, as well as with this confrontation with America and imperialism and are also occupied with the material transformations inside Libya, we have no time. Furthermore you can alsoshoulder the role of the enrichment of and transformation of this ideology and these laws into a culture and a science; you can transform them into books in libraries dealing with the jamahiri sociology, jamahiri economy, jamahiri psychology, jamahiri medicine [words indistinct] and all the jamahiri sciences. In addition you may have the ideology and the laws being transformed into an element for setting up more schools and running theaters and other information organs as well as (?planning).

This element should also be used to create a jamahiri methodology; onemethodology to be used by the jamahir whether in Latin America, Africa or Europe as there is no need to have different methodologies, one for Africa and the other for Latin America. One of the characteristics of the jamahiri methodology is its use for analyzing any situation from the jamahiri viewpoint. Your duty is therefore — which also is the duty of all revolutionaries — to learn the ideology and to (implement?) it as well as (?widening) its horizons and transforming it into a a culture and method in the service of Jamahiri scientific innovations in different fields. Libya is the laboratory for such an ideology and it is up to Libyans to implement it and to prove whether this ideology is right or not. No one is, however, under the obligation to implement it unless he is convinced that the implementation is right because he who does (?not believe in it) would not be able to implement it properly.

The fact is the world is (?continuously) threatened as the direct result of some oppressive theories, as well as the theory of the need to have a government, the theory of oppression and exploitation. All these things, like missiles, wars, and nuclear, chemical and strategic weaponry as well as the Star Wars program, poverty, and the massacres in South Africa and Palestine — all these are the direct results of the theory of exploitation, governmental dogma, and the theory of social classes.

You have seen in Western Europe how the masses demonstrate against the installation of American nuclear missiles in Europe, while parliaments meet to adopt decisions in favor of the installation of these missiles. Do you see the contradiction? They tell us that these parliaments are people's parliaments. How can they be people's parliaments? There are parliaments which belong to the bourgeoisie and to the feudalist class; that is to say the parliament of the ruling class. See how they disregard the people?

The European masses demonstrate — and we salute this — and condemn the criminal terrorist aggression against the Libyan people and Brother Mu'ammar (?and his family). The European states, because of their submission to the American command,

meet to support the American aggression. This is a flagrant contradiction.

The U.S. Congress, under pressure from public opinion and placed in an awkward position, decided to impose economic sanctions against the racist regime in South Africa; it is assumed that these decisions were taken by the people's deputies. Reagan defied the American people's will and vetoed these. These issues may appear to be political but they have their own theoretical aspect. We do not say that from the political point of view. But they have a theoretical basis. I believe that the youth at the conference, who have (?tools of production) and endure tiredness, have a case. They feel [word indistinct] and decided not to remain as spectators with regard to events but to participate in the making of events. [word indistinct] that someone should just look at the scenario from a distance but the few have chosen not to be spectators but to shoulder their responsibilities in the transformation. You come to Libya, motivated by the will to change.

Undoubtedly your will is free. This meeting might not arouse the interest of the world and the news agencies or the world government information media, or the information media of the theory of governments might not be interested in it, but it might carry the seeds of the beginnings of a great change in reality. It might help to make the dream which mankind has had — this is the dream of the realization of the happy society free from all pressures, the society in which the mental and material creation and innovations of man are liberated and come true.

As you can see, the economic problem is a theoretical problem. The problem [word indistinct] is that previously there was gold. The gold reserves have decreased due to the exploitation of mines, and world production has also decreased or production does not correspond with needs. Why has production decreased? It is because there is a political and social consciousness; the current strikes, the decrease of productivity, and because the slaves, the employees, have found out that they work for the well being of the bourgeois class [word indistinct] and to amass wealth in the [word indistinct] monopolies, and to amass wealth in the capitalist states for the manufacturing of bombs, and all the means of destruction.

The conclusion is that man does not want to (?give up his production?) and cannot take his production, and thus has expressed this by a negative action, which is to strike, and laziness; and when the manager is present he works, and when the manager is absent he does not, because he believes that if he works 8 or 10 hours he gets paid for 2 hours.

However, when the role of the masses which can produce and accomplish is achieved by law, all people will work at their full capacities and the economic problem will be solved. Now, at the level of the developing states, such as in Africa, Asia, and Latin America, [words indistinct] we work for the hirelings of colonialism and for the multinational companies, and in the service of the industrialized world. Obviously now, the price of raw products is not an economic price but a political one.

The worker in capitalist society, even if he works for the councils of states, feels that his production does not belong to him, that he only gets a part of it while the rest goes to the proprietors of the companies, and consequently he wonders why he should work. The same thing applies to state capitalism: The worker is a hired person, be it under the capitalist system or the system of state capitalism. He does not get what he produces. True, under the theory of state capitalism, the produce might go first to the state and then be distributed. But the worker does not participate in deciding things. It is the class and the party that decides matters, not he himself.

Thus the economic crisis and the problems the world is suffering from are the result of under-production. The workers' awakening has increased with the passage of time. They do not want to produce for the good of others. Here lies the problem. They tried to dodge it, to evade it or to tackle it through fixing the working hours and the like. But all these are farcical solutions which cannot solve the problem.

The problem will not be solved except through the application of the principle which says that the one who produces is the one who consumes — partners not servants.

We are talking about a jamahiri theory to replace the theory of government and the theory of exploitation. We are talking about the end of the era of governments and the era of the theory of exploitation and the start of the era of peoples and the era of the masses and the era of the jamahiri theory.

But what is this theory? The basic laws of this theory can be found in the Green Book, within its chapters and its explanatory notes. Yet there are still many questions that need explanation. This the responsibility of us all.

In short, however, the jamahiri theory has objective reasons. We have moved from the theory of government, the theory of class and party, the theory of the elite and the vanguard to the theory of the peoples being the rulers.

The jamahiri theory stems from the jamahirism of things. All the components and elements of political, economic ,and military might which were in the hands of the class, the party, the tribe, and the family have been transferred to the people: authority belongs to the people, wealth belongs to the people, arms belong to the people. All the apparatus of the theory of government disappears to be replaced by the people and the masses. Intelligence ends and so do the police, and prisons become less in number and even hospitals might become less in number. The traditional army ends too. The entire theory of government with all its institutions and structures comes to an end, and is replaced by jamahiri cadres. Thus man starts to rule himself by himself and defends himself and produces for himself.

An intellectual has written a book called *The King is the King*. This mean as long as the masses are ruled by a ruler, be he a general, a party leader, a party secretary, a party, a central committee, a politburo, class or tribe, it does not matter; what matters is that they are being ruled. The masses either rule or be ruled. If they are ruled, it does not matter under what name they are being ruled.

Therefore, the masses protect themselves and guard themselves. All oppressive apparatus linked to the theory of government will collapse and an abnormal state of affairs will emerge from the ruins: The police will end and the people will protect and guard themselves; the army will end and armed people will be established and intelligence service will end — all the apparatus will end and the people will replace them. You cannot say that the Jamahiri theory could be accepted from one angle and rejected from another; It is an integrated theory.

However, many revolutions may occur in order to achieve the theory; just as in Libya when the students' revolution, which resulted from [word indistinct] of students against De Gaulle, which we used to hear about, was to enable students to take a principle role in the university's administration in matters which concerned students affairs. We this called the students' revolution. Now, students' revolution achieves the democratic aspect of [words indistinct] and the students' university would be established.

Workers: For example in Europe workers are exploited and oppressed and it would be possible that [words indistinct] to carry out revolution in Western Europe if their political and social awareness is (?mature). Maybe they would carry out the workers' revolution and transform themselves from workers to producers; control factories, set up a production congress composed of all workers, elect a committee to replace the manager, exploit their production and distribute products on the basis of factors of production [words indistinct] then the path they take — naturally, the engineer who has 10 years experience is not like the engineer who graduated 3 years ago, the advanced technician worker is not like an ordinary technician worker [sentence as heard]

Women are (?oppressed) in the world generally. Maybe a women's revolution would break out. We are now about to organize an international conference on freedom and [words indistinct], all these constitute revolutions which will end [as heard] maybe civil servants will carry out a revolution against government administration and change it into a popular administration. All these revolutions will finally lead to people's revolution automatically. It is well known that when a party leads a coup or revolution it will fall [as heard].

It is known that when the masses stage a popular revolution it is impossible for them to do so and then hand over power [words indistinct]. [words indistinct] transformed into people's congresses and people's committees and production congresses and vocational congresses and so on and so forth. They will then face the question: Who will adopt their decisions for them? The solution which they will find will be to establish people's committees. The jamahiri theory has its own political and economic laws, while the (?theories) in the communist states have their own [word indistinct]. I cannot talk about the theory; it is there. But we say that the people should replace the ruler, and affairs should be — I mean the political, material and moral issues — transferred from the classes and ruler and parties to the people. The practical method for exercising the people's authority lies in the people's congresses, the production congresses, the vocational congresses, the scientific and students congresses, etc. and the people's committees. The masses at these congresses decide and elect committees to implement the decisions and then the people will follow up this implementation and these committees. That is to say that the theory has its own laws and structures. This is not anarchy. Anarchy has no laws and no structures. [words indistinct] means all the masses share in the ownership of everything — authority, wealth, and arms. In the jamahiri society there is no classical classification of workers, students, and so on.

Society is then devided into two sections: a section which undertakes public service such as education, health, and so on and the people guarantee them an income to meet their needs. The other section undertakes production, and here production could be either for yourself or you might be a partner in a production establishment and you would partake of production according to the efforts you put in. The elements of production get their share according to their efforts and their role in the production operation.

The land does not belong to anyone. This is because the land is limited while the people multiply. If we allow everyone to take whatever land he wishes, nothing would remain for future generations. As you might have seen, a man seized land and said this is my land. When he wnated to sell it he asked a high price for it: 200, 300, or even 400 dinars per square meter. But he has no right to it. The land does not belong to anyone. If you have a farm and you are a farmer, your farm must be compatible with your efforts. If you are a craftsman, or a member of a housing cooperative, you can own the function of the land or craft temporarily. This is because you might be a craftsman today, but become a teacher tomorrow or something else. You do not own the land but the function of it. The land belongs to no one. It belongs to all of us.

What are your needs? Your needs are determined by your effort. Needs are determined by two factors: The society's wealth in which we are all partners and your production. We would not state that the need was 1500 or 1600 [not further identified]. For example, if we gave the peasants 1 hectare each, and one cultivated it with hisfamily's sweat and made 10000 [not further identified], then that is his need, while the other did not work hard and only made 4000 [not further identified], then that is his need. What I want to say is that someone's need is determined by his effort and the wealth of the society. What is in excess of one's need, would be disposed of in accordance with the interests of the society. [word indistinct] These are two general issues. Every society tries to solve them in its own way.

The jamahiri theory is based on [words indistinct] all capabilities; ideological, material and moral; belong to the people. All people will become owners and leaders; the people will replace parliament, president, government, party and class — they all become the people. The practical forms are people's congresses, production, scientific and students' congresses and people's committees. We cannot say that all questions about the theory have been answered; the theory is still in its infancy; but we are convinced that theoretical solution is [word indistinct]. It is not possible for any ideologue or philosopher to be more [word indistinct] than say that the people should replace the king, the ruler, president, parliament, government or class but [words indistinct].

Basic laws of political, military, social, and ideological nature (?exist) but despite this there are practical questions on independence [words indistinct] and finding the (?relationship) between theory and practice. Theory is not [words indistinct]. Theory must resolve human problems otherwise it will be useless. Theory is linked to human problems and resolves people [as heard] and influences the stage at which people have arrived. On the basis of this the jamahiri theory is historically corroborated. It is influencing the stage which awareness has reached; it is linked to people and is resolving the problem of democracy and finally the ruling apparatus; after people have suffered from farcical and [word indistinct] solutions in an attempt to find the solution — the surgical operation — but the march of the masses has (?begun) and the time has come for the theory to be destroyed by [word indistinct], justice and light; the theory of governments and parties — the theory of a part of the people ruling, to be replaced by the jamahiri theory which advocates that the people are (?everything).

I call on you to exploit the period of your stay here and your meetings; your discussion should be characterized by seriousness and [word indistinct], and keep away from flattery [mujamalah]. No one should expropriate the [word indistinct] of another. Keep away from suggestions and gestures, because this is the fate of the world [word indistinct] — even the doctors when they [words indistinct].

The world now faces a real danger, the danger brought about by the theory of government, the theory of exploitation. Now (?we) present an alternative solution and theory — the theory of peoples, the theory of the era of the masses. Thus you must take the matter seriously and no one should make you (?absent). No one has the right to render the other absent. We must exercise effective presence, responsible presence.

We are making history and providing a final solution; we are awakening the world and providing a civil alternative; we are changing the history of the world and we are achieving the dream of paradise and the happy society, because the solution is a great andhistoric one. And the level of the discussion and dialogue must be at the level of this solution. We do not want anyone to praise us; we want those who share with us the suffering, thinking, and the worries of mankind. We are bringing closer the day of the final release of mankind, when government authority will disappear and people's authority will be established. March on and the revolutionary struggle continues. [applause and cheers]

Al-Qadhdhafi Urges Agricultural Self-Sufficiency

LD301418 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution met yesterday with the General People's Committee for Municipalities. During the meeting, he affirmed the need for the implementation of the resolutions of the Basic People's Congresses and for working for the attainment of self-sufficiency in agricultural produce together with expanding the planting of palms and citrus trees. He called for the cultivation of the coastal areas in addition to concentration on the breeding of fish, the formation of cooperatives, and the implementation of the Basic People's Congresses' resolutions on workers townships.

He called for concentration on vocational and crafts training and their broad expansion.

JANA Announces Sale of Shares in Fiat Company

LD302002 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1855 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Tripoli, 30 Sep (JANA) — A responsible source at the Libyan Company for Foreign Investments has stated that owing to the particular economic situation in the financial market resulting from the abnormal increase in the value of shares in stock markets and in view of the increase of the Italian lira against the U.S. dollar — conditions that may not be repeated during the current economic cycle — the Libyan Arab Company for Foreign Investments has sold its shares in Fiat for the net sum of $3 billion. It has thus achieved a net profit of ten times the sum originally invested in the company's shares. The original investment was $400 million: $200 million as subscription in the shares and $200 million in the form of a loan which would be repaid with interest.

The source added that the revenue from the sale of the shares will be reinvested in a way that would enable this company of the Libyan Arab people to achieve good investment returns in light of the current economic situation.

MOROCCO

Hassan Appoints Laraki Prime Minister

LD301645 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] His Majesty King Hassan II, accompanied by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Sidi Mohammed and His Royal Highness Prince Moulay Rachid, at noon today received at the Royal Palace in Rabat Dr Azzedine Laraki and appointed him to the post of prime minister. After that His Majesty received Dr Mohammed Hilali and appointed him to the post of minister of national education. His Majesty alsoreceived Mohamed Saqqat and appointed him to the post of secretaray of state for foreign affairs entrusted with relations with the European Economic Community.

After that His Majesty the king then addressed Prime Minister Dr Azzedine Laraki and said:

[Begin Hassan recording] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful: Prayers and peace be upon the lord of the messengers, his family and companions. Mr Azzedine Laraki, we have decided to appoint you prime minister to head our government. No one feels astonished at this choice because I have known you for a long time — I have known you as a doctor, as a man, and as a minister. Praise be to God that your professional, human, and political qualities have always been (?excellent), making you qualified to wage battles and take responsibilities and to overcome difficulties and to enable you to enter into dialogue.

You — may God take care of you — know that we live in a system which was chosen by our late father — our lord Mohamad V. He wished, and we have undertaken to fulfill his pledge, and established a monarchical constitutional system and [words indistinct] to referendum willingly. Our people, the understanding and wise people who are dear to us, have accepted the referendum and the Constitution by saying 'yes' and out of their belief and with confidence. The monarchical constitutional system, based on the legislative and executive authorities, requires continuous dialogue between the legislative and executive authorities, requires continuous dialogue between the two authorities, even if that dialogue is deep and long and perhaps sometimes (?somewhat violent). However, I am convinced that members of our government — and you are the prime minister in the government — and members of parliament will proceed hand in hand, God willing, toward the implementation of a program which we will personally put before Parliament when we will open its official session on Friday, 10 October, God willing. May God render you successful and may He assist you and make you live up to our expectations. [end recording]

His Majesty the king then addressed Dr Mohamed Hilali, the new minister of national education, and said.

[Begin Hassan recording] Mr Hilali; we have chosen you to be minister of education. We did not hesitate to appoint you when we saw your name among the names of others. This is because first, you belong to a family of knowledge, and this family is old and well-known family, and because, secondly, you (?have proved yourself) in this authentic atmosphere of knowledge and have chosen for yourself a scientific example to follow — natural sciences, and, I believe, in biochemistry. Thus, you have been able to have both the old and the new, and become the best person to express the aspirations of Morocco during the next century and the ambitions of our youth, who have only 14 years before they reach the year 2000. Add to this the good reputation you have and the excellent conduct you follow. You should know that — as I have always and repeatedly said and stressed — in politics there are two fields that should be reviewed once every 5 or 6 years — the field of education and the field of agriculture. These two fields require officials — whether in government or in parliament — university professors, secondary school teachers, and primary school teachers — to always review their understandings with regard to inventions, the new methods, and requirements. But they have to discuss all of that sincerely, and free from any demagogy, and free from any one-upmanship, having no aim but to reform the generation and make it qualified to wage a very difficult battle which it will face during the next century. This should be done right now as competition, technologies, and choices no longer accept hesitation. We have to insist on our education and on our religious foundations. We have to open our door very wide to the future so that we can be pioneers of science and pioneers of spreading culture and Morocco's [word indistinct] in our continent and elsewhere. May God assist you and steady your steps. Peace be upon you. [end recording]

His Majesty King Hassan then addressed the secretary of state for foreign affairs entrusted with relations with the European Economic Community Mohamed Saqqat and said:

[Begin Hassan recording] Mr Saqqat: You are no stranger to us. We have known you for a long time since you started your public life in various spheres, particularly in the Ministry of Finance. We have followed your progress for a long time now. We saw nothing in you except righteousness, honesty, and love for perfect work. Today we — and your country — want to reward you for your past and entrust you with government responsibilities which are totally compatible with your qualifications and training. As you know — may God keep you — 2 or 3 years ago Morocco applied for full membership in the European Common Market. That application [word indistinct] at that time and our letter was published, a matter which made it believe that it is qualified for such full membership. So that efforts will not be wasted and so that the entire responsibility be in the hands of one ministry, we have decided to appoint you secretary of state at the foreign ministry; your duty will be the dossier of contacts with the members of the European Community. As I have told you, this is totally compatible with your training and your specialization in finance, first; and secondly, with the fact that you have served in the Customs Department, which gave you experience in the field of promoting goods between countries and the exchange of interests between countries. The problems of the European Common Market are the promotion of goods and the give-and-take between countries across an (?imaginary) border. Add to this what we know about you — precision in studying issues because these issues require continuous precision so that we can always be ready on the dates set for us. May God grant you success and take care of you. Peace be upon you. [end recording]

After that Mr Mohammed Hilali and Mohamed Saqqat took the oath before his majesty the king. The audiences were attended by Minister of the Interior and Information Driss Basri; the Minister of the Royal Palaces, Protocol and Medals, Moulay General Abdulhafiz Alaoui; the counsellors of his majesty the king, Ahmed Reda Guedira, Ahmed Bensouda, Mohammed Awad; and the chief of chamberlain Ibrahim Faraj.

WAKH: King Hassan, UAE President Confer

JN270829 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0520 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Rabat, 27 Sep (WAKH) — UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan met with Moroccan King Hasasan II in Rabat last night. During the meeting, they made a comprehensive assessment of the various dimensions of the current Arab sitaution and of joint Arab action in the coming stage. The talks also dealt with the latest developments in the Middle East, especially the efforts being exerted to resolve the Palestine question and establish a just and comprehensive peace in the region. Also discussed was the situation in the Gulf region in light of developments of the Iraq-Iran war, and ways to end the war between the two Muslim neighbors, as its continuation will not benefit any Islamic state, but weaken the Islamic nation and waste its resources in terms of lives and property.

Shaykh Zayid briefed the Moroccan king on the results of the talks he recently held with FRG President Richard von Weizsacker and Turkish President Kenan Evren. During the meeting, they also reviewed bilateral relations and ways to enahnce joint cooperation in various fields. [passage omitted]

SUDAN

Al-Mahdi To Visit U.S., Turkey, Britain

JN301810 Khartoum SUNA in English 1740 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi will leave next Wednesday for the U.S.A. In a ten-day visit during which he will discuss bilateral relations with the U.S. Vice President George Bush and Secretary of State George Shultz and other U.S. officials.

Al-Mahdi is expected also to meet with the secretary general of the U.N. before addressing the U.N General Assembly in its current session.

The prime minister will also meet the Sudanese community in Washington and New York and confer with the president of the Internaional Monetary Found.

Al-Mahdi is expected to hold a press conference on the end of his visit to the U.S.A.

On the other hand the premier will visit Turkey and meet his Turkish counterpart and deliver a speech before the Islamic conference scheduled to be held in Turkey next October 11-12.

On next Oct. 14, the prime minister will visit Britain and discuss with the British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and other British officials, means of boosting bilateral relations.

SPLA Disclaims Responsibility on 'Rainbow' Flights

EA301555 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] With only a few hours left before Operation Rainbow [UN relief flight effort] starts, the official SPLM-SPLA spokesman has again said that the movement disclaims all responsibility for whatever may happen to any of the planned (?mercy) relief flights. The spokesman said that the intended launch of Operation Rainbow as envisaged by Khartoum and the UN World Food Program [WFP] was purely the result of a deal struck by Khartoum and WFP, which, he said, has capitulated to pressure by Khartoum. The SPLM-SPLA, the spokesman added, is not a party to the whole affair and that as far as it was concerned, the airspace over War Zone I remains closed to all types of unauthorized air traffic.

The spokesman pointed out that the international relief organizations should not permit themselves to be used by Khartoum as pawns in a dangerous political game. Khartoum, the spokesman said, is anxius to operate flights to Juba and Malakal using the relief organizations in order to prove claims that it enjoys uncontested control of the towns and their immediate vicinities. on the other hand the spokesman added that the Khartoum authorities are determined to deny relief organizations access to SPLA-controlled areas, where the bulk of the starving population resides, because it believes that such a move would be tantamount to (?overt) admission that the SPLA occupies the rest of the southern Sudanese countryside.

It is a pity that Rainbow has failed to disassociate itself from the attempt to politicize its operation, the spokesman said. He added by saying that international relief organizations were at liberty to enter into whatever arrangements and with whoever they choose for conducting their activities, but added that organizations flying to the south in defiance of the SPLA ban [words indistinct] on the strength of Khartoum's (?false) assurances would be doing so entirely at their own (?peril).

Anya Nya II Berates Newspaper Over SPLA Items

JN261752 Khartoum SUNA in English 1715 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Nairobi, Sept. 26, (SUNA) — The Anya Nya Two has today denounced Sudanese news papers for publishing or making of interviews with members of the Sudan People's Liberation Army "SPLA" of John Garang.

The SPLA is but a terrorist organization committing crimes against the Sudanese people, a statement handed to the office of SUDAN NEWS AGENCY here said.

The statement pointed that the SPLA being a terrorist ring should deter news papers from publishing anything about Garang and his SPLA.

It is regrettable that papers would continue disseminating these subversive items which do not call for peace or reconciliation, the Anyanya Two statement said.

It is to be recalled that Anyanya Two is a pro-government guerrilla splinter group and a rival to the SPLA of John Garang.

It is also [word indistinct] that some newspapers in Khartoum publish news items and interviews hy foreign papers with John Garang of the SPLA.

Government Programming Appears on SPLA Frequencies

WA011406 [Editorial Report] Since 25 September the Sudanese Government has apparently been intermittently broadcasting programming to block the broadcasts of the clandestine Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army (SPLA), headed by John Garang. The government programming, ostensibly addressed to the Sudanese Armed Forces, was first monitored at 1300 GMT on 25 September transmitting on 9705 khz, a frequency that is used by the SPLA to transmit its broadcasts in English and Arabic between 1300 and 1400 GMT.

The armed forces programming began with the same martial music that usually precedes the SPLA program and then carried the following announcement in Arabic: "Brothers, comrades in arms, honorable listeners: peace and God the sublime's mercy and blessings be upon you. You are welcome to the program beamed to the People's Armed Forces, which we broadcast to you on the 31-meter band."

The radio went on to report on talks between the Sudanese interior minister and the Ugandan president to remove sources of disagreement between Sudan and Uganda and it attacked

efforts by Garang to disrupt relations between the two countries. It also broadcast a commentary condemning the SPLA radio.

The same day the Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army was heard at 1300 GMT transmitting on 9530 khz, which is not its usual frequency. It broadcast until 1400 GMT and concluded by announcing it would return to the air at 1300 GMT on 26 September.

On 26 September the government programming was unheard, but the SPLA radio was again heard on 9530 khz from 1300 to 1400 GMT.

On 27 September the SPLA radio returned to the air at 1300 GMT broadcasting in English on 9530 khz. From 1301 to 1303 GMT a tone partially obliterated the SPLA radio. At 1304 GMT the tone stopped and the radio was heard broadcasting a newscast. At 1305 GMT a voice in Arabic was heard giving an anti-Garang commentary that was broadcast 2 days earlier on the People's Armed Forces radio. At 1315 GMT the Arabic broadcast drowned out the SPLA radio in English. Continuing with another anti-Garang commentary, this radio broadcast until 1407 GMT, when it concluded by announcing that this program was "directed to the People's Armed Forces, prepared and presented by the Moral Guidance Branch."

On 28 September the SPLA radio was again heard from 1300 to 1400 GMT on 9530 khz. The Radio of the Sudanese People's Armed Forces was unheard on both 9530 khz and 9705 khz.

Garang Radio Transmits Poison, 'Daydreams'

EA261939 Omdurman Radio of the Sudanese People's Armed Forces in Arabic 1300 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Brothers, comrades in arms, the radio of treason and agentry continues to repeat, in moments of deadly despair, that the unsuccessful forces of John Garang are issuing warnings to the residents of Juba, Wau, Malakal and Bentiu towns. This radio and the poison it transmits is actually propagating day dreams: John Garang and his circle suffered a complete failure in the leadership of the so-called movement when the Armed Forces cut all means of communication between the members of the movement who live in Addis Ababa hotels and the homeless fighters in the forests.

The issuing of false statements by Garang's radio has been aimed at the despair which has grown up in the movement of the agent Garang. The false talks and statements invented by Garang's radio, misleading the listener by saying that they were reports from its correspondents in the field, were nothing but hopeless calls and statements meant to elevate the collapsing spirit of the outalws.

The leadership of the loser, Garang, confirmed (?the lack of? any type of war materiel, weapons [words indistinct] and supplies for their forces which are surrounded by the people's armed forces and the friendly forces, a fact which has increased the number of killer diseases and the hunger which has spread among the outlaws, many of whom have died because of the lack of medical services. The arrivals from places where incidents have occurred have confirmed the spread of the killer diseases and malaria among the outlaws and of hunger due to the lack of supplies. This has brought about the return of many of the outlaws to the towns in the southern region after laying down their arms. Most of them, however, died despite the medical care provided to them by the Armed Forces. John Garang's poisoned radio and those who back it realize the tragedies being experienced by the movement of Garang these days.

This situation has made a large section of the outalws join the units of our valiant Armed Forces, a big (?blow) to the ranks of the outlaws movement. It encouraged many of the outlaws to report and surrender their arms to the people's armed forces as soon as they are thrust into new operations against defenseless citizens in towns.

The broadcasts by Garang's movement and its poisoned radio have completely failed in their psychological war. They have only been ridiculed by the citizens of these towns who have absolute confidence that the people's armed forces are capable of ensuring their safety and containing the outalws in all directions.

God is Great. Honor to Sudan, its people and its Armed Forces.

SPLA Sobat Battalion Destroyed

EA261950 Omdurman Radio of the Sudanese People's Armed Forces in Arabic 1300 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Friendly forces in Upper Nile have won victories on the approaches to Nasir town in which they have managed to exterminate one of the [words indistinct] by which the stooge, John Garang, thought that he could spread his influence and [words indistinct] in Sudan and its honorable people. The cohesion of the friendly forces and the inhabitants of Nasir town devastated the armed camps of the SPLA's Sobat Battalion. The gallant and brave stand of these people is a stand for Sudan, a stand for the security of Sudan, a stand for the Sudanese [word indistinct], a stand with justice for [word indistinct] the legality of democracy and freedom that has prevailed following the esteemed April Revolution.

The outlaws, in [word indistinct] moments of despair and crippled by hunger and disease, have been launching blind attacks on towns (?for the purpose of) looting, killing their inhabitants, and confiscating medicine, property and provisions. All these attacks are taking place due to their extreme despair. For the outlaws death comes either through hunger or in confrontation with the heroic sons of the Armed Forces.

The destruction of the arrogance of the rebel, Garang, and his supporters following the destruction of Sobat Battalion and the annihilation of its fighters and capture of its weapons and ammunition is certainly a new victory that adds to the confirmation that the homeland is united. The outlaws are nothing but a group of fugitives and rebels against the unified nation, who are only concerned with searching for food, even if that is done at the expense of killing children, displacing families, and shooting down airplanes.

The sons of Nasir have confirmed their support for and cooperation with their sons in the Armed Forces and the friendly forces.

Their cooperation confirms that the Armed Forces guarantee all means of security for citizens in towns and villages and enjoy the confidence of the citizens. They protect both the citizens and their possessions.

(Balfan), which lies in Abyssinian territory, and the movement of the outlaw and renegade, John Garang, are these days in great mourning, in addition to their past mourning, because of the defeats inflicted by the sons of the Armed Forces on Garang's renegade forces.

The outlaw Lieutenant (Kol Yon), who was captured from Sobat Battalion, which was routed, has confirmed that (Balfan) camp is controlled by the Ethiopians. There is also a team composed of 15 Cuban military physicians who render medical services to the rebels, in addition to a group of Ethiopian advisers.

The agent Garang and those who back him, namely the forces of colonialism, depravity, and treason, will reap nothing but defeat and shame from their actions. The renegade Garang, even if he sold himself to such traitors, will be deterred. [passage omitted]

God is Great. Honor to Sudan and its people; glory and power to the people's armed forces, shame and ignomity to the forces of Garang, the stooge, and those who back him with money and arms.

Constituent Assembly Approves 1986-87 Budget

JN301826 Khartoum SUNA in English 1750 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Khartoum, Sept. 30 (SUNA) — The Constituent Assembly, [Parliament] today endorsed the general and the development budget for the fiscal 1986-1987 which amounts to a sum of five billion and 542 million pounds.

The assembly has refused four preposals presented by the opposition for decreasing the budgets of the National Administration for Energy, the Ministry of Culture and Information, the Secretariat of the Sudanese Working Abroad and the budget of the national commitments.

Energy Minister and the Government Representative Dr. Adam Madibu commented on the opposition proposals by saying that any reduction in any item of the budget means its rejection.

TUNISIA

Extradition of Former Premier Requested

AU011155 Paris AFP in English 1149 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Geneva, Oct 1 (AFP) — Tunisia has requested the extradition of former prime minister Mohamed Mzali, who illegally left his country last month and is currently living in Switzerland, informed sources here said Wednesday.

The Swiss foreign Ministry said that Bern had received an "official message" from Tunisia, but would not comment on its conents.

But well-informed sources said the message included an extradition request and protested the presence of Mr. Mzali in Switzerland, from where the former prime minister has been giving interviews to the international press concerning his flight from Tunisia and alleged persecution of his family by Tunisian authorities.

Mr. Mzali is wanted in Tunisia for illegally leaving the country via neighboring Algeria on September 3. A court hearing on the charges is due to begin Thursday in Tunis.

A report Wednesday in the Lausanne daily, *Le Matin*, quoted Tunisia's ambassador in Switzerland, Abdelmajid Chaker, as saying Mr. Mzali was also guilty to misusing public funds.

Mr. Mzali, who was dropped as prime minister on July 8, entered Switzerland on a three-month tourist visa and is currently living in the Lausanne region.

DJIBOUTI

Diplomatic Ties With Egypt Restored

EA302127 Djibouti Domestic Service in Somali 1645 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] The Republic of Djibouti today restored diplomatic relations with Egypt, severed when the members of the Arab League decided to break political and economic ties with Egypt after its former president visited the holy city of Jerusalem. In fact, relations between Djibouti and Egypt have improved ever since October 1983 when the information director of the Egyptian Foreign Ministry, Mr Salih (Barsome), visited Djibouti. Subsequently, in December 1984, Butrus Ghali, Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs, visited Djibouti. Earlier, Djibouti President Al-Haji Hassan Gouled Aptidon had met Egyptian President Husni Mubarak during a stopover at Cairo airport on his way from Paris to Addis Ababa to attend the 19th OAU summit in July 1983.

Djibouti Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Moumin Bahdon Farah has stressed that the strengthening of relations between the two countries and exchanging diplomats would enhance the unity of the Arab nation, especially in terms of the part Egypt would have to play in resolving the Palestinian question. Moumin Bahdon Farah added that in spite of the fact that Egypt was being isolated, most Arab countries were keeping up relations of one sort or another with it.

Joint Communique on President's Visit to Ethiopia

EA271405 Djibouti Domestic Service in Somali 1645 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Joint communique released after 21-26 September visit to Ethiopia by Republic of Djibouti President Hassan Gouled Aptidon — read by announcer]

[Text] At the invitation of the president of Ethiopia [title as heard], the secretary general of the Central Committee of the Worker's Party of Ethiopia, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Ethiopia, and commander in chief of the Ethiopian Armed Forces of Socialist Revolutionary Ethiopia, Lieutenant-Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam, President of the Republic of Djibouti Hassan Gouled Aptidon paid an official working visit to Ethiopia between 21 and 26 September 1986.

During his visit, the Djibouti president and the strong [as heard] delegation he led received a warm welcome in every area they visited. This was a clear indication of the cordial and historic relations that exist between the peoples of the two countries.

The Djibouti head of state was honored with Socialist Ethiopia's highest award in recognition of the major role he played in the independence struggle of the Republic of Djibouti and the progress made by the people of Djibouti in all sectors, as well as his role in promoting the cordial relationship that exists between the Republic of Djibouti and Socialist Ethiopia, and his role in creating a peaceful atmosphere in the region and in the world at large.

During his visit to Ethiopia, the Djibouti head of state toured the hydroelectric power station project at Melka Wakenya, the tractor plant at Nazareth, and the spare parts factory at Kaliti.

The Djibouti head of state and the Ethiopian head of state, Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam, held high-level talks on bilateral relations and issues pertaining to Africa and the world at large.

Following a study of the implementation of an earlier agreement between the two countries, the two leaders proposed new areas of cooperation between the two fraternal states of the Republic of Djibouti and Socialist Ethiopia.

The two heads of state also agreed that the two countries should cooperate on security, refugees, transportation and communications, and commerce and tourism.

The two presidents pledged their support for the charters of the OAU, United Nations, and the Nonaligned Movement and, in particular, their respect for the independence and sovereignty of every country. Cooperation and mutual respect between the Republic of Djibouti and Socialist Ethiopia should be an example to the countries in the region.

The two presidents acknowledged that stability and development will result from the formation of the region's intergovernmental authority for drought and development.

On the international scene, critical problems such as the Palestinian question, disarmament, and a new international economic order were discussed. The two sides jointly condemned the inhuman conditions to which the RSA is subjecting the people of South Africa and Namibia and the aggressive acts of South African forces against neighboring states in the southern part of Africa. The two presidents also expressed support for the total independence of the people of South Africa and Namibia.

Concluding his working visit to Ethiopia, President Hassan Gouled Aptidon thanked President Mengistu Haile Mariam, the ruling party and the people of Ethiopia, and described his visit as one which had strengthened the historic and brotherly relations between the two countries.

President Hassan invited Mengistu to visit Djibouti. He accepted, but no date has been specified for the visit. [Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic at 1710 GMT on 26 September 1986 carried an identical version of the joint communique]

New Soviet Ambassador Presents Credentials

EA301158 Djibouti Domestic Service in Somali 1645 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] The president of the Republic of Djibouti this morning received the credentials of Viktor Zhuravlev, the new Soviet ambassador. The Soviet envoy spoke of the importance the Soviet Government attaches to the friendly relations between the USSR and the Republic of Djibouti. Speaking on the occasion, the president of the Republic promised to support the new ambassador in efforts to bring the two countries closer together. Viktor

Zhuravlev later paid a courtesy call on Djibuti Prime Minister Barkat Gourad Hamadou.

The new Soviet diplomat has been in the country for several days. He has replaced Viktor Peryshkin, the former Soviet ambassador to the country, who has been his country's representative in Djibouti for the past 8 years.

ETHIOPIA

Mengistu Presents State Honor to Djibouti President

EA261948 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0400 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] His Excellency Al-Haji Hassan Gouled Aptidon, president of the Republic of Djibouti, has been awarded Socialist Ethiopia's highest medal of honor. In fulfillment of a PMAC resolution, it was presented to him during a ceremony at the national palace yesterday evening by Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, secretary general of the WPE Central Committee, chairman of the PMAC, and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, for his decisive part in freeing his country from the bonds of colonialism, the tasks he has accomplished for the fraternal people of Djibouti by virtue of his skilfull leadership, his work to strengthen the comprehensive friendly relations between the peoples of Ethiopia and Djibouti, and his contributions to the independence of Africa and all mankind and to peace and prosperity.

In his speech on the occasion, our comrade revolutionary leader stated that there is no deed greater than that of shouldering the responsibility of leading a people while at the same time decisively and farsightedly striving for national construction, fostering better relations between peoples, and promoting mutual development and world peace and security.

He went on to say: On behalf of the Ethiopian Government and people and on my own behalf, we are happy to have this opportunity to underline the durable and notable achievements of the first president of the Republic of Djibouti, His Excellency Al-Haji Hassan Aptidon. He said: The people of Ethiopia, who have longstanding historical and blood ties with the people of Djibouti, greatly admire the political persona and wise leadership of His Excellency President Gouled.

The comrade secretary general added that the president's struggle and the sacrifices he has made to consolidate the independence and national dignity of the people of Djibouti and to preserve his country's integrity are proof of his greatness. He went on to say that this has made him one of Africa's leaders who has struggled to free our continent from colonialism in this century. He pointed out that the steps he has taken since his country's independence to advance Djibouti in the political, economic, social, and other spheres, as well as his current efforts, have earned him the love, respect, and support of his people.

Our comrade revolutionary leader asserted that President Gouled's fame and greatness are not only due to his roles in the anticolonial and national construction struggles but are also well reflected in the sphere of foreign relations. He said the president has contributed greatly toward comprehensively strengthening and making permanent the long-standing relations between Ethiopia and Djibouti in all spheres. He went on to say that the president's role in establishing IGADD [Inter-Governmental Authority for Drought and Development], which was founded to peacefully solve the complex problems of the Horn of Africa, to contain recurring drought and expanding desertification, and to lay the foundations for future regional cooperation, is a notable confirmation of his wisdom, which will always be remembered.

The comrade secretary general said his excellency's contributions toward the current international quest for peace, the triumph of the forces of peace, and the vigilance of the people of the southern part of our continent over the atrocious apartheid system, and turning the Red Sea and Indian Ocean into zones of peace are clear indications of his sincere dedication to the freedom, welfare, and prosperity of peoples.

After receiving the medal of honor, His Excellency President Al-Haji Hassan Aptidon said he is happy and honored to be decorated with Socialist Ethiopia's highest award, the Star of Honor. Expressing joy on behalf of the people of Djibouti and on his own behalf, His Excellency President Hassan Gouled said Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam is the prime mover behind the strengthening of friendly relations between the Republic of Djibouti and Socialist Ethiopia. His Excellency President Gouled commended Comrade Mengistu's efforts to strengthen the OAU and his unwavering support for the eradication of the atrocious apartheid system from our continent. He affirmed that, as a member-state of the OAU, the Republic of Djibouti will continue its contributions toward the struggle to liberate Africa. He expressed hope that the existing friendly relations between Revolutionary Ethiopia and the Republic of Djibouti will be further strengthened.

Present during the ceremony were: Comrade Wubanchi Bishaw [Mengistu's wife]; the Hon Mrs Gouled; Comrade Fikre-Selassie Wogderess, member of the WPE Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Politburo and alternate members of the WPE Central Committee; ministers; WPE Central Committee members; and members of the delegation from the Republic of Djibouti.

His Excellency President Gouled and Comrade Mengistu returned to Addis Ababa yesterday from Bale, where they visited the Melka Wakena hydroelectric power site.

CHAD

Secretary of State Receives Nigerian Envoy

AB292320 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1845 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Relations between our country and the Federal Republic of Nigeria are excellent. Tofewa Balewa, director general at the North-South African Affairs Department at the Nigerian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, has arrived in Ndjamena. After being received in audience by Korom Ahmed, secretary of state for foreign affairs and cooperation, the Nigerian diplomat said he had come to Chad to help strengthen relations between the two countries and to discuss with Chadian officials issues of common interest.

Concerning the conflict between Chad and Libya, Tofewa Balewa stated that Nigeria's stand is clear and that Nigeria is striving to achieve peace in Chad.

CONGO

Sassou-Nguesso Interviewed on African Issues

LD260958 Paris International Service in French 1315 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Interview with President Denis Sassou-Nguesso by correspondent Henri de Camaret in Brazzaville on 25 September — recorded]

[Excerpt] [Camaret] Does the term of office of the chairman of the OAU, 1 year, not seem to be a bit short?

[Sassou-Nguesso] Of course, one cannot do a lot in a year, but it is, in principle, the term of office given to the chairman of the OAU. [passage omitted]

[Camaret] So you are not going to start all over again with what was started, pursued, and concluded by President Abdou Diouf?

[Sassou-Nguesso] [passage omitted] Today we have the formidable task of leading the organization so the term of office we are carrying out... [changes thought] so we can say that the organization is well, has [word indistinct] in authority, and is listened to. And my predecessor, President Diouf, did an admirable job: I had the opportunity of paying tribute to him in Addis Ababa. We have a lot to do with the problems of southern Africa and of the economic recovery of Africa and the decisions made recently. We are going to try to forge ahead. It will be for 12 months, no more. [passage omitted]

[Camaret] [passage omitted] A word on South Africa, perhaps. The position of President Sassou-Nguesso on this subject is known. We now also know the position of international opinion on apartheid. Do you think there will, of necessity, be a distressing and bloody confrontation, or are there still means of negotiation available? Does the OAU have the means to propose intermediate plans which will give satisfaction to all sides? Negotiation or confrontation?

[Sassou-Nguesso] On South Africa the first question that must be clearly dealt with is that we must avoid changing this question of South Africa into a question of confrontation [words indistinct]. In the past, I can say, people always thought that the nationalists are communists. [passage omitted] People tend to think nationalists are bound to be communists and to see the solution to all problems in terms of East-West confrontation is a serious error.

Second, I think you must know that Africans are not opposed to dialogue. Dialogue must begin in South Africa between the leaders — the black people of South Africa, the Nelson Mandelas, Oliver Tambos, and others, and the leaders of the system in power today in South Africa — so that it will be possible to set up a multiracial society of democracy and freedom. [passage omitted]

Dialogue must begin, Mandela must be released, the political organizations that represent the interests of the people of South Africa must be recognized, and a serious discussion must begin with the leadership on the future of South Africa. This is what the apartheid leadership rejects. It is the leaders, Botha and his friends, who reject dialogue, not the [black] South African leaders, who are also deprived of all their rights. [passage omitted]

[Camaret] The Cuban presence in Angola is not free, it is not a free [word indistinct] of cooperation. Angola pays its dues for the presence of these men.

[Sassou-Nguesso] I have no details on this, but what would one not pay for freedom and independence if this was the case? But the truth is that because the apartheid regime occupies Namibia there is insecurity in Angola. This is the truth.

[Camaret] You mean that the problem in Angola, as in South Africa, is not one of East-West confrontation?

[Sassou-Nguesso] No, no. There is no problem of East-West confrontation. There are nationalists in Namibia — Sam Nujoma — who are fighting for independence in the country. There are nationalists in South Africa, political leaders, who are fighting for rights and freedom and democracy in South Africa. What democracy are we talking about if it is not the right of the majority? There are over 20 million men who are deprived of all their rights in South Africa, and it just so happens that it is those who talk about democracy who are on the side of apartheid. How absurd.

[Camaret] When the West — let's call things by their name, the United States — delivers, for example, SAM-7 missiles to Mr Savimbi, what's the reason for this in your view? [passage omitted]

[Sassou-Nguesso] It is certainly to sustain the civil war. To sustain the civil war and nothing else. It's the Angolans' [words indistinct]. Whether it's in Mozambique or Angola, the armed gangs which operate in Mozambique and Angola, which destroy the crops, destroy the hospitals and schools, attack civilian convoys, electricity lines, anything you like, whether it is the situation in Angola or the situation in Mozambique, it is a disastrous situation, nurtured by South Africa, and an added

calamity for these peoples who suffered so much under Portuguese colonialism, who have the right to freedom, independence, peace, and reconstruction.

[Camaret] Do you not fear that what we could now call this large-scale banditry which is developing in Angola is not contagious to some extent for neighboring countries? Is there not a risk, shouldn't neighboring countries be frightened that this disorder may come to their countries one day? Hasn't the rest of Africa got a vested interest in putting a very rapid end to this situation?

[Sassou-Nguesso] End apartheid in South Africa. These situations are created by apartheid. It is the fascist South African regime which arms and supports the armed bandits in Mozambique, which arms and supports UNITA in Angola. The apartheid system must be ended, and Namibia must accede to independence; a democratic, free and multiracial society must be born in South Africa. These are the conditions for peace.

[Camaret] [passage omitted] A word on a very special problem, which is causing a lot of concern, the problem of Chad, of course. Here you are, chairman of the OAU: After all the very personal efforts you have made in Brazzaville to reconcile the two camps, do you think that, without revealing anything very important here, you will be able to get the parties together during your term of office? And when I say parties, I mean France and Libya, for example, but also the various tendencies which separate the people of Chad.

[Sassou-Nguesso] But that does not depend entirely on us, Mr de Camaret, that does not depend on us alone, you know. We, as we have already done, shall keep up our contacts with all the parties concerned — directly concerned, I mean — in solving this problem. For example, in Harare we had talks with President Bongo, who was mandated at the last summit to reactivate the ad hoc committee on the Chad-Libya border conflict. We talked to President al-Qadhdhafi. We suggest having talks with President Mitterrand, Prime Minister Chirac, President Hissein Habre and all the parties, to see to what extent it is possible to do something. [passage omitted]

[Camaret] [passage omitted] After New York you will go to Washington — to President Reagan. And the head of a young socialist state, President Sassou-Nguesso, will face the high priest of liberalism and capitalism as it exists in the world today. [passage omitted] We who know you well, and we have often said this, know that you are a pragmatist. How are you going to be met in the United States?

[Sassou-Nguesso] We have normal relations with the United States of America. We have diplomatic relations, we have relations of cooperation, and we have an embassy in Washington. There is a U.S. embassy here. We have normal relations. I think that it is in this spirit that I am going to have talks with President Reagan. We are going to talk about bilateral relations and we are going to talk about African questions. And in my role as current chairman of the OAU we are going to talk about African questions and other questions concerning international life. I do not think there is anything formidable (?in the middle), I don't think so. [passage omitted]

[Camaret] If President Reagan offers you the help of private U.S. investors, industrialists, bankers, and merchants, you would accept them with pleasure. At Pointe Noire itself, you have just signed an agreement with the Americans, who are, I think, going to make posts from the famous Pointe Noire eucalyptus trees.

[Sassou-Nguesso] There is the Congolese code of investment. The code of investment is clear. There is the very strategy of development, drawn up by our party, and this development recognizes the existence of a state sector that should be strong and recognizes the existence of a mixed sector, a private sector. From this point of view there are precise guidelines. [passage omitted]

GABON

Abidjan's FRATERNITE MATIN Interviews Bongo

AB291719 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 29 Sep p 29

[Interview with Gabonese President Omar Bongo by *Fraternite Matin* correspondent Ladji Sidibe on 22 September after the third congress of the Gabonese Democratic Party in Libreville]

[Excerpts] [Question] Mr President, during this congress, the participants spoke of the difficult economic situation of Gabon. It is well known that in black Africa, your country is a major oil producer.

Could you tell us what difficulties are facing your country compared to the African countries which do not produce oil?

[Answer] Please, excuse me: Far from adopting a selfish attitude, I am first concerned with Gabon's problems before those of other countries. Indeed, we do have oil; but you know that every oil-producing country sells its oil the way it pleases. And there has been so much oil on the market that the prices have fallen sharply. This has made it necessary to think out a possible solution: reducing the oil production level. For we are all members of the same organization (OPEC), but...

To answer your question: Although we have oil, this oil is not currently selling well. As a result, we face the same situation as the countries which do not produce oil.

[Question] Mr President, from your report, and from that of Prime Minister Mebiame, it emerges that one of the major achievements of the 7-year term has been the consolidation of national unity. We know that in Africa in general, unity was the task right after independence. But, Mr President, concerning Gabon specifically, has there been a particular situation that has given the word "unity" almost a magical connotation throughout the congress?

[Answer] When you say national unity was the post-independence task, I do not agree. Do you think there exists national unity in African countries? Everywhere you will find natives of the north who form groups of northerners; natives of the south who form groups of southerners, natives of the east who form groups of easterners, etc. In this case, do you think there is unity? I do not think so. We know that in certain countries...

Here in Gabon, when I appoint a minister, he is acclaimed by all Gabonese. He is not the minister of an ethnic group or a province. But in fact, we have experienced problems that other countries have not faced: After independence, there were three political parties in Gabon, thus impeding national unity under the guise of a multi-party system, which was maintained until 1967.

As soon as we took over (1968) we acted so that no one could say: "I am a man from the north, the south, the east, or the west." This is why we continue to place a particular emphasis on the issue of national unity. This is because without unity, nothing serious can be achieved. If the natives of such and such provinces form groups as such, then there is no unity. And even within Gabon, our nationals would refer to one another as "aliens", hence we constantly speak of the need for unity.

[Question] During the most recent summit of the heads of state of the group referred to as the "Moderates", the issue of security featured prominently. Do you think that right now, our states are being seriously threatened by subversion and terrorism?

[Answer] You know, I have just told [French journalist] Yves Mourousi that the year 1987 shoud be one of dialogue and which will include discussion on the problems facing us, those of peace and security. And this was what I meant in general. But if we are to go into the details, it is evident that we are concerned with the current happenings. Among all the participants at the Yamoussoukro meeting, there was for example Togo which, on several occasions was the target of bomb attacks. [passage omitted]

[Question] Finally, Mr President, during the congress, you placed emphasis on the need to give inter-African cooperation a prominent place. Concerning the cooperation between Ivory Coast and Gabon, what are the areas in which this cooperation can be further strengthened?

[Answer] In every field. When Gabon did not have its own university, it was to Ivory Coast — apart from France — that we used to send our students for training. When I was elected president of the Republic, it was Ivory Coast I visited first. Moreover, Ivory Coast is lucky to have as its leader a man we all call the Sage of Africa, the Doyen, and who possesses experience shared by no other African. [passage omitted]

ZAIRE

Soviet-Made MiG-21 From Angola Crashes 30 Sep

AB010918 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] A Soviet-made MiG-21 fighter operating in Angola crashed last night near the Zairian town of Dilolo, southwest of Shaba, not far from the military border between Zaire and Angola.

Military sources in Kinshasa specify that the MiG-21 pilot succeeded in ejecting by parachute and is now in the hands of men of the Zairian Armed Forces [FAZ] who submitted him immediately to routine interrogation.

According to the central editorial service of AZAP, which contacted its services in Dilolo by telephone, the pilot, whose first name is Antonio, is most likely a Cuban national.

The FAZ headquarters in Kinshasa have indicated that the prisoner will shortly be transferred there for appropriate investigation that will lead to further information.

Executive Council on Communications, Togo Situation

AB281208 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1627 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Kinshasa, 26 Sep (AZAP) — The Executive Council on 24 September approved recommendations for go-ahead with setting up new earth satellite stations in compliance with the programs drawn up by the MPR founding chairman in his speech of 5 December 1984 and reiterated in the 1986-1991 5-year program. [passage omitted]

This is the full report on the meeting of the Executive Council presented by the spokesman for the council, Citizen Ramazani Baya, state commissioner for information, press, and posts and telecommunications.

As everyone knows, the MPR founding chairman, president of the Republic and supreme commander of the Zairian Armed Forces, held a meeting on the morning of 26 September with the members of the Supreme Defense Council on the infiltration into Togo of a commando unit of armed terrorists.

Considering the privileged ties of mutual understanding and brotherhood existing between the peoples of Togo and Zaire, the council decided to dispatch two airborne companies to Togo.

The members of the Executive Council were also informed about this important decision by the MPR founding chairman and president of the Republic in a presentation read on his behalf by Citizen Kangafu Vingi Gudumbagana, member of the Central Committee and state commissioner for ideology and cadres training, who presided over the weekly meeting of the party's executive organ on 26 September at the Council Building. Through this gesture of concrete and active solidarity, the MPR founding chairman and president of the Republic wants to demonstrate Zairians' intense and sincere friendship with the Togolese, thus emulating their heads of state who show esteem for each other. [passage omitted]

For its part, the Department of Information, Press, and Posts and Telecommunications submitted to the council a report on the extension of the domestic satellite network for its assessment.

In fact, it is worth recalling that Zaire was one of the first African countries to develop the long distance satellite telecommunications system, currently functioning with a network of 14 earth stations, including an international station.

The report of the Department of Information, Press, and Posts and Telecommunications brings to light the problems concerning the functioning and extension of this satellite network.

After discussions and deliberations, the Executive Council adopted the proposals presented to it by the department aimed at pursuing the program of establishing new earth stations in accordance with the program drawn by the MPR founding chairman and president of the Republic in his 5 December 1984 address and which was repeated in the 5-year development plan for 1986-1991.

Concerning the Matadi earth station, the Executive Council has decided that work should begin as early as possible on the second phase which envisages the extension of the transmission of television images to Boma and the establishment of telephone links between Kinshasa and Matadi by satellite. [passage omitted]

The last report submitted to the council was the one by the state commissioner for agriculture and rural development on the deliberations of the 46th session of the International Coffee Organization (ICO) currently taking place in London. During this session, the producing countries have called for the maintenance of the decision made in 1985 canceling export quotas following the high rise in the price of coffee.

The African countries also requested an increase in their quotas when these are restored. It is in this context that Zaire, which managed to export by 12 September this year 106,000 tons of coffee during this year instead of the 70,000 tons ceiling fixed for it under the quota system, has officially asked that its quota be increased by about 20 percent.

GHANA

Accra Reports Harassment of Ghanaians in Togo

AB301414 Accra Domestic Service in English
1400 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Reports reaching Accra speak of intensified arrests and harassment of Ghanaians in Lome. Several Ghanaians arriving at the embassy in Lome have reported beating and arrests of relatives. The acting secretary for foreign affairs, Mr Kwamena Ahwoi, has again summoned the Togolese charge d'affaires in Ghana.

In an interview with the *Ghana News Agency*, Mr Ahwoi said the Government of Ghana holds the Togolese Government responsible for the safety and security of Ghanaians lawfully resident in that country.

Government Condemns Togolese 'Slanders'

AB301626 Accra Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] The Ministry of the Interior has described as wild and contradictory statements attributed to persons arrested in Lome after last week's attempted uprising. These statements have been given wide publicity over Togolese national and international news media.

A statement issued by the ministry this afternoon expressed the Ghana Government's indignation at the vicious propaganda, and lies and insults launched by the Togolese minister of the interior, Mr Kpotivi Lacle against Ghana. The statement said, knowing the record of the Togolese Ministry of the Interior in torturing prisoners to extort from them statements designed to suit its purposes, it is not surprising that after a lot of working on the prisoners such fantasies are being paraded in the name of truth. Any sane and reasonable mind will be in no doubt about the real origin of the host of allegations that are being peddled.

Having failed in the past to secure their desires from previous arrests and torture to the point of death of innocent Ghanaians such as Reverend Akrong and Apostle Barnabas, last week's uprising against the Eyadema regime has provided Mr Lacle a cover for this latest campaign of lies and vilification. It is clear that for the Togolese authorities, refuge in external forces provides a convenient diversion from acknowledging internal problems, hence the frantic propaganda efforts of the Togolese minister. Furthermore, this is a pathetic attempt to calm the bad conscience of the Government of Togo, which has consistently provided material and moral support for subversive and terrorist activities against the Government and people of Ghana originating from Togolese territory. This has been in spite of the several protests made in the last 2 years by the Government of Ghana, and the provision to the Togolese Government of details of the persons involved and their bases in Togo.

By contrast, the Togolese Government has failed to heed repeated requests lodged by Ghana's acting secretary for foreign affairs, since last week's events, to furnish relevant information that could assist in investigations being conducted by the Government of Ghana into allegations [word indistinct] from Togo.

The Ministry of the Interior once again states the Ghana Government's commitment to a policy of good-neighborliness in the face of these provocations and slanders.

Togolese Minister's News Conference Reported

AB301826 Accra Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] The vicious propaganda of lies by the Togolese Government came to light at a news conference yesterday by Lacle during which persons said to have been involved in last week's attempted uprising were shown to reporters. The Togolese authorities, who claimed that nationals of Mali, Niger, Ghana, and Burkina Faso participated in the coup attempt, put the number of those captured at 20, but Mr Lacle refered to 21 prisoners, while earlier reports from Lome quoted the number of prisoners as 29.

The manacled prisoners, who appeared severely tortured, were shown at the headquarters of General Eyadema's party, Togolese People's Rally, where the news conference was held, and reports reaching Accra speak of intensified arrests and harrassment of Ghanaians in Lome.

Cocoa Affairs Ministry Reported Created

AB281856 Paris AFP in French 1046 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Accra, 26 Sep (AFP) — The Government of Ghana has just created a Ministry for Cocoa Affairs, and the portfolio will be held by former minister of agriculture I.K. Adjei-Marfo, the *Ghana News Agency* announced on Friday, citing Mr Justice David Annan, a PNDC member.

Mr Annan announced this on Thursday during the inauguration of a new board of directors (14 persons) of the Ghana Cocoa Board (Cocobod). The new minister, Mr Annan pointed out, will serve as an intermediary between the government and the Cocobod. The board has set up a 6-year program which aims at increasing cocoa production from 250 kg to 300 kg per hectare, notably through the plantation of new species of cocoa seeds. The production target for the 1986-87 cocoa season is estimated at 230,000 metric tons and is expected to reach 300,000 metric tons by the 1989-90 cocoa season.

ANGOLA

FAPLA Said To Kill 130 UNITA Troops in Aug-Sep

MB301458 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] FAPLA combatants stationed in the 8th Military Region killed 130 UNITA armed bandits and captured 10 others during operations in August and September. A total of 14 light weapons, 19 cartridges, 3 RPG-7 shells, assorted documents and ammunition of various calibers were captured during the operations. A number of camps of the UNITA puppet gangs were destroyed. A total of 64 civilians, who were forced to live under the yoke of UNITA under appalling conditions, were released by FAPLA combatants and (?settled) in the 8th Military Region.

USSR Journalist Delegation Signs Agreement, Departs

MB260918 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Excerpts] The USSR journalists delegation which has been visiting Angola since last week, is on its way home. In Angola, the USSR delegation held meetings with Roberto de Almeida, MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee secretary for the ideological sphere, and Paulino Pinto Joao, director of MPLA-Labor Party Department of Information and Propaganda. The meetings analyzed the progress achieved in Angola in the field of information, as well as the creation of a judicial basis for cooperation between USSR journalists and the Union of Angolan Journalists, UJA. During their stay in Angola, the USSR delegation visited Huila Province where they learned the socioeconomic and political realities of that province, and held a meeting with Lopo do Nascimento, first secretary of the Huila party committee.

An agreement on bilateral cooperation was signed this afternoon at the headquarters of Radio National of Angola, between the delegation of USSR journalists and the Union of Angolan Journalists.

Moments earlier, the head of the USSR delegation, Albertas Laurinchyukas, member of the CPSU Central Committee in the Soviet Republic of Lithuania and chairman of the Luthuania League of Communists, told the national news media about the importance attached to cooperation between USSR and Angolan journalists. He considered the exchange of experiences as an important step in the assessment of the problems affecting USSR and Angola in the field of information. [passage omitted]

The signing ceremony was attended by Albertas Laurinchyukas, (Kairsiy Nazirov), secretary general of the Union of Journalists in the Uzbek Soviet Republic, on the USSR side, and by Comrade Mario Guerra, secretary general of the Union of Angolan Journalists, among others.

Closing Statement With GDR Youth Group Issued

MB300803 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Delegations of JMPLA [Youth Wing of the MPLA-Labor Party] and its GDR counterpart, Free German Youth, FDJ, have expressed their wish to strengthen ties of friendship and anti-imperialist solidarity. In a joint communique issued in Berlin at the end of the second Friendship Journeys between these youth organizations, both parties stress continuing cooperation, in line with the decision made at the 11th SED Congress and at the 2d MPLA-Labor Party Congress.

On the international situation, participants spoke out against the arms race and criticized the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative, SDI, of the Reagan administration. They also condemned the racist South African Government's destabilizing policy toward the Frontline States and demanded the immediate release of ANC leader Nelson Mandela. Both parties reiterated their support for the heroic struggle of the South African people under ANC leadership and for the struggle of Namibians led by SWAPO against the Pretoria racist regime.

BOTSWANA

Masire Addresses Nation on Independence Day

MB301511 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Excerpt] As Batswana celebrate the 20th anniversary of their country's independence, the president, Dr Quett Masire, has congratulated them for the calm they have shown in the face of external aggression. Addressing the nation over Radio Botswana during the independence celebrations held at the National Stadium in Gaborone this morning, Dr Masire said that courage and wisdom would guide Batswana to unprecedented growth in development, peace, and freedom in a united nation. He said that evn though peace had been shattered by external aggression from South Africa, Botswana remains a united nation. Dr Masire pointed out that Batswana have consolidated their independence through adherence to their constitutional democratic processes. He said Batswana have also consolidated their independence through respect for fundamental human rights and planned development.

Dr Masire said that in high development process, Botswana has faced a number of problems such as cyclical drought and animal diseases. He said that the low base of development from which the country started and the frequent drought provided a test of Batswana's ability to face the grim realities of the situation. Dr Masire said that the drought had been handled satisfactorily, while in economic terms Botswana had achieved a very impressive growth rate, which has been among the best in Africa. The president said that this growth had come about through the generous assistance of friendly countries in North America, Western Europe, and Asia. Dr Masire stated that much has been done to improve education, health facilities, to provide clean water and shelter, and to create jobs in agriculture and industry. He said although unemployment remained the problem, job opportunities have expanded dramatically in the last 20 years.

The president pointed out that Botswana's principles of national unity and self-reliance had been overwhelmingly reaffirmed by the Kgolagano race, contributions for the National Stadium and the one-man-one-(?vote) campaign for the university.

On internatioanl issues, Dr Masire said that Botswana respects the right of other nations to conduct their internal affairs within their borders without interference and believes that no country has the right to wage a war against others in pursuit of a sphere of influence. He said it was, therefore, a matter of deep regret that in spite of Botswana's belief and practice, Batswana have witnessed escalating acts of aggression perpetuated against their country and others in southern Africa by South Africa. Dr Masire said that the acts of terror the South African Government commits within and outside its borders have created conditions of instability that have far-reaching adverse consequences for the region as a whole. He said apartheid, which he equated to Nazism, was the sole cause of instability in southern Africa.

Earlier, Dr Masire had received the Kgolagano patriotic flame which had been raced from Kazungula in northern Botswana to Gaborone as a sign of unity among Batswana. Dr Masire also pinned medals on the recipients of Botswana awards this year. The president and other dignitaries, among them three visiting heads of state and government, also watched colorful displays by different groups, organizations, and institutions, a presentation of formation calisthenics, and the presentation of an open-air play depicting Bechuanaland protectorate experiences.

This afternoon Dr Masire will unveil the statue of the first president of Botswana, the late Sir Seretse Khama, at a ceremony in front of the parliament building in the government enclave. [passage omitted]

Nyerere Praises Former President Seretse Khama

MB301612 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1259 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Speech by Mwalimu Julius Nyerere, chairman of the Tanzanian Chama Cha Mapinduzi Party, on the occasion of Botswana's 20th independence anniversary celebrations in Gaborone on 30 September — live]

[Excerpts] President Masire, heads of states, distinguished guests of Botswana, Mr Speaker, your excellencies and friends: There are some political leaders who serve their cause by their flamboyance. They make it impossible to ignore the uncomfortable issues, but sometimes they also attract so much unnecessary hostilities that they damage the cause to which they are committed. Seretse Khama was not one of them. [passage omitted]

He never claimed to be able to do more than the circumstances of his country allowed. But he showed what can be done with principled commitment, with ingenuity, and with courage. He exploited to the utmost the legal and political freedom of his country in order to promote the well-being of the people of Botswana and the cause of Africa's freedom. On every appropriate occasion he spoke quietly, but firmly against apartheid, against occupation of Namibia, and against minority rule in Rhodesia. At the United Nations, at Commonwealth summit meetings, and at the Nonaligned summit conferences we learned to wait for Seretse's contribution. With every excuse of economic and communication for doing otherwise, President Seretse Khama refused to have any political relations with the minority regime in Rhodesia. [sentence as heard] He refused to have any top-level political contacts with the political rulers of apartheid and there was and is no exchange of diplomats with the apartheid state of South Africa. Indeed, President Khama insisted that all other political contacts with South Africa be kept to an irreducible minimun. He refused to recognize, either officially or by unofficial contacts, the so-called independent bantustans which South Africa set up on the borders of Botswana. He went further.

Despite Botswana's need for development finance, President Seretse Khama made clear that his country would accept no official aid from South Africa. He allowed his country to be the first nation of refuge for those fleeing from the racial and political persecution of apartheid. President Seretse Khama made no great promises in response to the emotion of the world-wide anti-apartheid struggle, but from his own commitment to human equality and dignity he considered what was the maximum his country could do, and then he did it. [passage omittted]

Masire Receives Aid Offer From India

MB300955 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 0510 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] The president, Dr Quett Masire, held discussions with the visiting Indian vice president, Mr Venkataraman, yeterday. At the 40-minute meeting, the Indian vice president announced his country's offer to assist Botswana in the fields of education, agriculture, and establishment of small-scale industries in this country. Dr Masire told Mr Venkataraman that there was tremendous scope for bilateral cooperation which could strengthen further the South-South cooperation. The president said that agriculture and education were crucial to Botswana, particularly in the northern part of Botswana which need arid, zone-related technology, and where education had been traditionally weak. [as heard]

Mr Venkataraman was leading a high-level delegation to Botswana's 20th anniversary of independence celebrations. On his arrival at Sir Seretse Khama Airport earlier in the day, he was received by the vice president, Mr Peter Mmusi, top cabinet ministers, and the Indian high commissioner to Botswana, Mr Bhrgava. The Indian delegation conveyed a message from the Indian president, Zail Singh, greeting President Masire on the occasion of independence day. Mr Singh said he was confident that relations between the two countries will continue to develop in years ahead.

Mr Venkataraman said he would shortly tour all the Frontline States to ascertain the ways in which India could assist them in their development and help them cushion the effects of sanctions imposed on them by South Africa in retaliation to the international economic embargo.

Trade Agreement Signed With PRC

MB010615 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 0510 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Botswana and the PRC have signed a trade agreement. The minister of commerce and industry, Mr M.P. Kwako Nwako, who signed on behalf of Botswana, said the agreement would put in motion the flow of trade between the two countries. China was represented by its vice foreign minister for economic relations and trade [as heard], Mr Zhu Youlan.

Mr Nwako said the distance between Botswana and China, which has always been a major impediment, would now be overcome with the new agreement. The Chinese minister said Botswana and China, as developing countries, had a lot to exchange. He called for increased participation in each other's trade fair.

LESOTHO

Ambassador Presents Credentials in Cuba

MB301232 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] It is reported from Havana that his excellency Mr B.A. Sekhonyana presented his letters of credence to the vice president of the Republic of Cuba and member of the political bureau, His Excellency Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, as Lesotho's ambassador last week.

In welcoming the new ambassador, Mr Rodriguez said Lesotho has had meaningful cooperation with Cuba in such important areas as education and training. He said his country appreciates the dual political situation of Lesotho, and therefore it has resolved to cooperate further with Lesotho to lessen the hardships as well as help the country attain the lofty national political and economic goals.

On his part, Ambassador Sekhonyana conveyed the warm greetings from His Majesty King Moshoeshoe II, and the chairman of the Miliatry Council and Council of Ministers, His Excellency Major General Lekhanya, to President Fidel Castro, the people and the Government of Cuba. He expressed satisfaction with the way relations between the two countries have evolved. He informed the vice president that Basotho appreciate Cuban assistance in education and training and that other endeavors of development were being considered by Lesotho. Mr Sekhonyana also toured educational institutes and development projects in Cuba. He also met many Basotho students pursuing their studies in that country.

MALAWI

President Banda Opens Party Congress Convention

MB290925 Blantyre Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Delegates to the 1986 Malawi Congress Party convention being held at Lilongwe will this morning begin to discuss the address delivered by His Excellency the Life President Ngwazi Dr Kamuzu Banda when he opened the convention yesterday. In his speech, the life president said he was happy that peace and calm, law and order, continue to prevail in the country. People are still enjoying a degree of success. He said in the past there have been threats by [words indistinct] but of late their threats have toned down. His excellency has stated that even in the countries where they live themselves, they are only tolerated and not welcome. [passage omitted]

Mozambique Delegate Urges Cooperation

MB301530 Dakar PANA in English 1410 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Lilongwe, 30 Sep (MANA/PANA) — Mozambicans will work closely with Malawians to improve the standard of living of the people in the two countries, the leader of the Mozambican delegation to this year's Malawi Congress Party convention, Maj. Gen. Bonifacio Masamba said yesterday. General Masamba delivered this message to the delegates when the convention resumed at Malawi Congress Party headquarters after lunch break.

The general told the convention that Mozambican President Samora Machel had instructed him to tell the delegates that the people of the two countries are brothers and sisters. He said the boundaries separating the two countries were created by colonialists. Now that the two countries were independent, President Machel would like the women the youth, and the soldiers to be united and work together for the benefit of the two countries, he told the convention.

Masamba, who was speaking in Chichewa and received an ovation from the delegates, reported that he was received in audience by Malawi Life President Kamuzu Banda at Mtunthama residence yesterday morning. He said the Malawi president emphasized that the people of Mozambique and Malawi were the same people and the boundaries separating them are artificial. He said the Ngwazi wants the people of the two countries to cooperate to improve their conditions of living.

General Masamba then called on the people of the two countries to be vigilant against those elements which tried to cause confusion among the people of the two states. He said he wanted the people of Mozambique and Malawi to observe unity, loyalty, obedience, and discipline.

He told the delegates, who continuously applauded his Chichewa, that the delegation was grateful for the warm reception accorded to Mozambicans. He wished the convention every success.

MOZAMBIQUE

Foreign Minister Condemns RSA in UN Speech

MB261912 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Mozambican Minister of Foreign Affairs Joaquim Chissano has urged the UN member-states to implement the declarations approved at various international forums aimed at

exerting pressure on the South African regime to abolish apartheid and grant independence to Namibia. Chissano, who was speaking during the debates of the 41st session of the UN General Assembly in New York, argued that there is neither humane nor peaceful apartheid and, therefore, like colonialism, it must be eradicated.

Following his speech the Mozambican diplomat read an appeal for peace which was addressed to him by Mozambican children in his capacity as chairman of the Coordinating Commission on Celebrations of the International Year of Peace in Mozambique. [passage omitted]

Chissano Meets Diplomats; Announces Albanian Relations

MB270851 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0400 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] Joaquim Chissano, minsiter of foreign affairs, participated Thursday in a New York meeting with the Italian minister of foreign affairs, also attended by several African diplomats. The Italian minister of foreign affairs stated his government's decision to reschedule the foreign debts of some African countries, while including favorable terms for repayment. The Italian minister condemned the continuing destabilization of southern African states by South Africa and expressed his country's support for the Frontline States, in particular the SADCC.

On Wednesday Joaquim Chissano met his Albanian counterpart. The two diplomats agreed to establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level. The two diplomats also discussed present levels of bilateral cooperation.

Technical Cooperation Discussed With Cuba

MB270916 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0400 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] Delegations from Mozambique and Cuba are currently meeting in Maputo to discuss a joint cooperation commission. The delegations are headed by Director (Celia Matos), on the Mozambican side, and by (Juan Nie) for the Cuban side, who are responsible for technical cooperation between the two countries. The discussions at the specialist level should conclude a program of cooperation for 1987 for presentation to the next session of the Mozambique-Cuba joint commission.

A source within the Ministry of Cooperation told AIM that the most important areas to be covered by the program will be health, education, construction, and agriculture. Under the expected proposal, Mozambique will send students to Cuba to be trained in education, construction, and general planning, while Cuba will send experts to our country to work in education, health, construction, and agriculture.

The next session of the Mozambique-Cuba joint commission is scheduled for early 1987.

NAMIBIA

SWAPO Claims 51 RSA Troops Killed in August

MB291549 Dakar PANA in English 1315 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Luanda, 29 Sep (ANGOP/PANA) — More than 51 soldiers of the South African occupation army in Namibia were killed during the first half of August in guerrilla operations carried out by SWAPO combatants in Onekuaya, Okalongo, Eenhana, Ohanguena and Oshakati.

During the operations SWAPO combatants destroyed the Sector 10 military headquarters at Oshakati, 11 telephone poles, two vehicles and seized a large quantity of war materiel.

Labor Party Congress Requests UN Conference

MB291345 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1239 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Windhoek, Sept 29, SAPA — The Labour Party has requested the transitional government to approach the United Nations to call a conference of all parties with an interest in the independence process of SWA/Namibia.

A decision to this effect was taken in Windhoek at the party's 11th congress at the week-end, SWABC news reported.

In a news release today, the party said all relevant groups and institutions should be accepted as participants in the deliberations. The conference should deal with Resolution 435 and related issues.

The congress reaffirmed the party's conditional acceptance of the United Nations independence plan and expressed support for the shortening of the term of the Constitutional Council.

A stand was taken against changes on an ad hoc basis, because such changes created confusion and uncertainty. The party also requested the necessary changes be made in order to allow decisions by the cabinet and the Constitutional Council to be passed by a two thirds majority. The party said it believed that progress would be speeded up if the concept of consensus was abolished.

SOUTH AFRICA

Pik Botha Says Perkins Appointment 'Nothing New'

MB010851 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 0830 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha says the appointment of Mr Edward Perkins as America's first black ambassador to South Africa is nothing new to the South African Government. The government regards the appointment as a continuation of normal diplomatic relations with the United States.

Mr Botha said in an interview with the SABC that there are already five black ambassadors in South Africa. He said he

hoped South Africa's next ambassador to the United States would be a black South African.

Pik Botha Says Momentum in U.S. to Punish RSA

MB301651 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1643 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] East London, Sept 30, SAPA — There was no magical formula to set South Africa's image right internationally because the world was not interested in South Africa's image, the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said today.

He told the Cape National Party congress that even if the Group Areas Act and the Population Registration Act were scrapped today, it would not swing a single United States senator to vote in favour of the presidential veto (against sanctions).

"What is involved is an historical momentum that requires that we be punished. The state president was correct last night when he said the West is doing Moscow's work. The goal is that there should be no negotiation with us," he said.

In the United States, a bitter struggle had been triggered by President Roanald Reagan's veto.

"Senators have exploded in anger towards their President. The issue is whether Congress will acquire a greater say in foreign affairs over their President. If his veto is overthrown it will be the first time the presidential veto has been lost on a foreign affairs issue in 13 years. There is no magical formula to put South Africa's image right because no one wants anything to do with our image," Mr Botha said.

P.W. Botha Interviewed on Cape Leadership

MB010709 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans 0400 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Interview with State President P.W. Botha by Andre le Roux on the "Good Morning South Africa" program — live; place not given]

[Text] The state president has resigned as Cape leader of the National Party [NP] after 20 years. There were emotional moments when it became clear during the NP Cape congress at East London that President Botha would not be available for nomination. Andre le Roux of our political staff asked about the reasons for this step.

[Le Roux] Mr President, you have decided to resign as the Cape leader of the party. What does this mean? You have already resigned as member of Parliament [MP] for George and now as Cape party leader. What is the next step? Are you quitting public life?

[Botha] Let me say first that I resigned as member of Parliament for George following my election as state president. The constitution of South Africa limits the state president from being an MP. Therefore I quit as MP for George. It was a very difficult decision because I had represented George for a very long time. The voters and I had become close and it was a difficult decision, but I had to do it when I accepted this post. Then I became leader of the NP in the Cape and thereafter national leader. It was a difficult task. To be a provincial leader means that you are involved in the organization and inner workings of the party, and many problems confront you concerning the daily running of the party and need your attention. I am not quitting public life. I am busy rearranging my priorities. The national leadership in itself is an important post. I have to hold talks continually with the other provincial leaders. I must carry out the duties of the chairman of the Federal Council of the party, which is an advisory body but yet a very important one. I must give attention to policy matters concerning the party even in the other provinces, and I think my colleagues want me to give more balanced attention to all four provinces and not just to one province. I have been connected with the NP in the Cape for 50 years and I think this is a good opportunity to round off my period of service here. I have been provincial leader for 20 years in the Cape, and this has given me the opportunity here in East London where I was elected 20 years ago, to end that leadership. It was an emotional moment for many of my friends with whom I had worked for many years, and it was sad for both my wife and I to leave an organization we had grown to love and which meant a lot to us. Well, now that is past. I will continue to give attention to the national interests of South Africa, to the promotion of better racial relationships as far as possible, and I will continue to act as the national leader of the NP.

[Le Roux] Mr President, in a nutshell, you are not thinking of retirement?

[Botha] No, I am not thinking of retiring. As I have said I am busy handling my obligations in such a way that I will have more time for what I regard as more important. There are other men who have taken the responsibility of provincial leadership, thereby making that part of my responsibility that much lighter. I believe in delegating power. It is my way of working. I do not want to do everything myself. I want to work with others as a team which will carry the burden of public life. I have never thought of resigning. I still want to do much more for my country with the help of my friends and with the help of God.

[Le Roux] Sir, in 1989 there will be changes in the constitution. Is that a personal date for you?

[Botha] You know Mr le Roux, 1989 is still far off. One would not like to comment now, but what I do know is that 1988 is an important date for the country because then it will be 150 years since the Great Trek, and it will also be the year when we celebrate Diaz' landing at the Cape. It is also the year when we commemorate the arrival of the Huguenots. I think we should make South Africa more peaceful, more stable, so that we can celebrate those great occasions. What happens thereafter we will decide on later. I cannot say if there were an election, and I were asked to make myself available, what I would do. It would depend on my health, on circumstances which I cannot determine right now.

[Le Roux] Mr Botha, thank you for this opportunity and thank you for being the first politician to appear on our Breakfast TV.

[Botha] I wish you success with your Breakfast TV.

P.W. Botha Says Amenities Act Not 'Practical'

MB010916 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0858 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] East London, Oct 1 SAPA — The Separate Amenities Act was never, in his view, a practical piece of legislation, the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, said today.

He told the Cape National Party congress that he never believed the act to be practical.

"From the beginning it never was," he said.

"Now I will probably get attacked by rightwing groups but they had better do it." he said.

Mr Botha was dealing with resolutions calling for retention of the Group Areas Act.

P.W. Botha Calls Crossroads 'Blight' on Liberals

MB010919 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0910 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] East London, Oct 1, SAPA — Crossroads squatter camp was a blight on the conscience of the liberalists, the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, said today.

He told the Cape National Party congress that visitors always found their way to Crossroads, but never discovered the road that led to Khayelitsha next door.

"Even the head of the Anglican Church (Archbishop Desmond Tutu) goes to the wire that prohibits further squatting, but he has not found out about the road to Khayelitsha."

Mr Botha was dealing with a batch of resolutions calling for the retention of the Group Areas Act and said that the act was instrumental in clearing horrific post-war slum conditions in Port Elizabeth South, Sophiatown, Windermere, Cato Manor, and District Six.

It was instrumental in establishing communities in new residential areas and granting them property rights they would not otherwise have had.

"District Six is like Crossroads — a blight on the conscience of the liberals. Crossroads is the result of liberalists and leftists. They do not want it cleared up. Slum conditions have been created and are not a credit to civilisation in South Africa. They come and see Crossroads, but they still haven't discovered there is a road to Khayelitsha."

Mr Botha also rejected the concept of "grey areas." The act provided for mixed areas such as Woodstock in the Cape Peninsula. He believed that Woodstock should rightfully be made a coloured area.

He has always believed that the coloured people had a right to decent residential areas on the peninsula and in the Boland.

"It is their habitat. It is their fatherland," he said.

Ciskei Escapee Reportedly Hiding in Lesotho

MB280612 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0500 GMT 28 Sep 86

[Text] Colonel Charles Sebe is apparently in hiding in Maseru in Lesotho. *The Sunday Times* says the former head of Ciskei's combined security forces, who was sprung from jail on Friday, is in hiding in the Lesotho capital, and it says the three cars used in the abduction from Middeldrift Prison were Transkei police vehicles. The dramatic jail break could jeopardize the rule of President Lennox Sebe, Charles' brother, and sources claim it could even lead to a coup attempt.

No SADF 'Extraordinary Measures' in Ciskei Area

MB301436 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1433 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Pretoria Sept 30 SAPA — The SA Defence Force had not taken "any extraordinary measures" in the Ciskei/Transkei corridor following increasing tension between the two independent homelands, the deputy minister of foreign affairs, Mr Ron Miller, said in Pretoria today.

Clarifying confusion resulting from conflicting statements given earlier to SAPA and newspapers, he said that "whilst the SADF has been asked to be on the alert for armed groups attempting to cross the corridor (it) has not taken any extraordinary measures since it routinely undertakes patrols in this area.

"The presence of armed groups attempting to cross the corridor is not expected."

Mr Miller was earlier quoted in reports as saying the SADF was patrolling the corridor as tension between the two countries mounted, with demands from Transkeian territory for the abdication of Ciskei's President Lennox Sebe.

The reports also stated that Mr Miller had confirmed the SADF had been placed "on the alert" to keep the sides separated.

A statement issued to SAPA by Mr Miller's office following these reports said the SADF was not on the alert and that besides watching the situation in the corridor as a routine measure, the SADF was not patrolling the strip.

In military parlance there is a difference between forces being placed "on alert" and being "alerted."

Tension between the two states has been mounting over the last week after the freeing of former general Charles Sebe, brother of Ciskei's president, Lennox Sebe, from a Ciskei prison and the abduction of the president's son, head of an elite Ciskei security unit.

The abductors, who are allegedly holding the son, Major-General Kwame Sebe, and his second-in-command, Colonel N. Ngwanya, somewhere in Transkei, are reportedly demanding President Sebe's abdication.

President Sebe, in turn, yesterday accused Transkei of acts amounting to international terrorism and said he would take retaliatory steps unless South Africa took immediate steps to neutralise the "dangerous" situation.

Mr Miller responded late yesterday by saying he would visit Transkei, and possibly Ciskei, later this week in an attempt to help resolve the crisis. It is understood he will be visiting Umtata tomorrow.

Tutu Defends Allan Boesak Before Church Synod
MB301713 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1611 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Cape Town Sept 30 SAPA — People ought to know better than to suggest that Dr Allan Boesak was inspired by forces other than the constraints of the Holy Spirit, the archbishop of Cape Town, Desmond Tutu, said in an historc address to the synod of the NG Sendingkerk [Dutch Reformed Mission Church] today.

It was the first time that an archbishop or bishop had ever addressed the synod, of which Dr Boesak was elected moderator last week.

Archbishop Tutu said it was a "wonderful occasion for me because of what God has done through his servant your moderator." He wanted to give testimony about Dr Boesak "only because there are certain people, who ought to know better, who have often suggested that Allan Boesak responds to imperatives other than the Gospel of Jesus Christ."

Christians praised and adored a god who "catches you by the scruff of the neck."

"We have the freedom of Jeremiah, who says, God you cheated me: You said I would be a prophet, but all I speak is words of condemnation to a people I love.

"There are many times when Allan must have thought, yes it would be better to go away to have an easier life for himself and his family. He has been offered jobs outside this country, but God has him by the scruff of his neck. The word of God burns as a fire in his breast. In a paradoxical way he would not be happy anywhere else."

Archbishop Tutu said God was "a God that takes side." If he was really neutral as some people said, "we would be in a real pickle. Imagine if he did not take sides. Where would we sinners be? He has taken the side of us sinners."

He thanked God for the resolutions the synod had already taken and for the adoption of the "historic" Belhar confession.

"For those whose noses are rubbed in the dust every day, whose dignity is trodden under foot, they look to the church of God. They see hope, because this church speaks of a God who declares that justice has overcome injustice, that love has overcome hate, that laughter and joy and peace and reconciliation and compassion have overcome thier counterparts."

Thanking Archbishop Tutu, Dr Boesak said he had no other desire in the synod than that all it said and did would be guided by the word of God. "May God grant that we as churches in this country remain faithful to the end." Earlier, Dr Boesak said Archbishop Tutu's presence was "a historic moment. Never before has an archbishop or bishop spoken on the floor of this synod. I don't think this has ever happened in the Dutch Reformed Church in South Africa at all."

Dr Boesak and Archbishop Tutu, who described each other as very close friends, embraced each other on the platform after Archbishop Tutu had made his speech.

Buthelezi Decries Violence of 'Rank Cowards'
MB270841 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0757 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] Ulundi Sept 27, SAPA — Those who choose violence to bring about change in South Africa are "rank cowards" who sought to kill because they lacked the guts to win without killing, said KwaZulu chief minister and Inkatha president, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi. Speaking at a King Shaka Day rally in Ulundi today, Chief Buthelezi said that non-violent, democratic opposition to apartheid was a far more potent weapon than violence had ever been in this country. But it required courage to wield the weapon of democracy, he said. And there were too many "lily-livered black South Africans" who shirked their national responsibility by running away from the democratic, non-violent struggle when the going got tough. He added that they found it easier to be violent and brutal than to pursue the noble ideals of non-violence.

Chief Buthelezi praised King Shaka, the founder of the Zulu nation, as a man who had changed the course of history in his brief 12-year reign. History had bequeathed to the Zulu people the humanity and commitment to high ideals which enabled them to enter "the non-violent democratic fray" until they finally succeeded, he said. War was an idiom which they knew and they never had to thrust a spear before it was necessary, Chief Buthelezi told the rally. "It is the weak and the frightened who throw the spear in desperation when the enemy is first seen on the top of a distant mountain," he said.

King Goodwill Zwelithini, the Zulu monarch, criticised historians who portrayed King Shaka in the most "hideous" light possible. It was almost as if they set out to belittle and humiliate the entire Zulu nation, he told the large gathering. The king said it was culture that strengthened a Zulu's soul, just as it did with people of other ethnic groups. He was saddened by blacks who lacked such culture. They were like black chameleons who walked hesitatingly through life trying to blend in wherever they were. King Goodwill unveiled a statue of King Shaka, sculpted by Johannesburg artist Naomi Jacobson, at the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly building.

Agreement Reached on Keeping Black Schools Open

MB301558 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1550 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Pretoria, Sept 30, SAPA — A minimum daily attendance of 80 per cent of pupils at black schools in Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage has been agreed on as a condition for them to continue functioning.

In a joint statement today, the deputy minister of education and development, Mr Sam de Beer, a delegation of the Interdenominational African Ministers Association of Port Elizabeth (IDAMASA) and parent representatives from Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage, said that it was agreed yesterday that if disruptions at schools occurred or attendance figures were below 80 per cent at a school, it would be excluded from the agreement.

The attendance is based on enrollment at schools on September 15 for Port Elizabeth and September 25 for Uitenhage.

It was further agreed that effective education must be offered and acceptable education standards must be maintained, implying that pupils should be punctual, attend regularly, bring the required books to school and submit to school discipline.

It was also agreed that special "catch-up" programmes, which include afternoon and Saturday classes, should be strictly adhered to and that internal examinations must be completed by December 22.

A marked improvement in the attendance figures since September 10 was noted; but the statement adds that "although there have been instances where individual pupils at some schools have not adhered strictly to these conditions, the Department of Education and Training remains committed to creating every possible opportunity for pupils to continue with their education, provided that no serious disruptions or boycotts occur, and that proper discipline is maintained so that effective education can be continued."

IDAMASA also presented a list of the names of detained students which will be submitted to the appropriate authorities for their consideration.

Commentary Praises RSA-Lesotho Water Project

MB010547 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] High up in the Maluti Mountains of Lesotho, nearly 3400 meters above sea level, is the source of South Africa's biggest river. From this source, the Orange River flows westwards, away from the water-hungry industrial heartland of South Africa and the often drought-striken farming lands of the interior, to the Atlantic Ocean, where, in years past, it disgorged most of its water into the sea.

In the 1970's, however, the river was tamed, as several hundred million rand was spent on the Orange River Project in building storage dams, tunnels, and canals, in opening up vast new agricultural lands for irrigation, and in the creation of many new employment opportunities.

But there is still much water to spare from this source, and this additional water is now to be harnessed and diverted to where there is a pressing need for it: the Pretoria/Witwatersrand/Vereeniging (or PWV) complex. This will be made possible by the agreement that has been reached between the Governments of South Africa and Lesotho for the implementation of the Lesotho Highlands Water Project.

The green light for this project will not mean that the waters of the Orange will be diverted to the PWV area at the expense of agricultural and other development undertaken in terms of the Orange River Project: Indeed there will be extensions to, and expansions of, the Orange River Project. Nor is the intention to stimulate the already heavily-populated PWV area but rather to use the water from the highlands project to promote deconcentration and decentralization.

The project itself will be the largest hydro-electric project undertaken in southern Africa since the mighty Kariba Project three decades ago. It embraces the construction of six major dams and 112 kilometers of tunnels. The eventual cost will (at current prices) reach R4,000 million.

For South Africa, the highlands project will mean an inflow of water at a rate of 70,000 liters a second that will more than double the resources of the Vaal River. It will also mean that the water needs of the PWV area — which generates 40 percent of South Africa's gross domestic product — will be secured until well into the next century.

For Lesotho, the project will create around 3,000 much-needed jobs: provide additional revenue that is also much needed, make the country self-sufficient in electricity supplies, and open up new agricultural, fishing, recreational, and tourist possibilities, inter alia through the construction of access roads to remote rural areas.

For South Africa and Lesotho, the opportunity is presented for a new chapter of friendship and partnership in what has, in the past, been an often strained relationship. The Lesotho Highlands Water Project will, as well, be a pace-setter for inter-state and regional cooperation, which, in turn, is imperative if there is to be stability and economic progress in southern Africa.

WEEKLY MAIL 26 Sep-2 Oct 'Apartheid Barometer'

MB270950 Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 26 Sep-2 Oct 86 p 4

["Apartheid Barometer"]

[Excerpts] **Emergency Detentions**

Today is the 107th day of the current State of Emergency. The Minister of Law and Order, Louis le Grange, has refused to release the names of all those detained under the Emergency regulations, claiming this is not "in the public interest." The

names of 9,337 Emergency detainees have been released. According to the Detainees' Parents Support Committee, between 16,000 and 20,000 people have been detained so far under the Emergency regulations.

Detentions by Organisation

The following is a breakdown of detainees identified by the Detainees' Parents Support Committee. Although the list is not comprehensive, it gives an indication of which areas and which interest groups are most affected by the Emergency.

[Pwv — Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging; Tvl — Transvaal; EC — East Cape; NC — North Cape; WC — West Cape; Ntl — Natal; Ofs — Orange Free State; Unk — Unknown]

	Pwv	Tvl	EC	NC	WC	Ntl	Ofs	Unk	Total
students/ scholars/ teachers	323	129	162	26	72	154	59	4	429
unionists/ workers	138	40	52	16	23	67	50	42	434
public/ political	368	150	486	30	65	125	56	4	1284
clergy/ laymen	29	17	28	7	30	14	1	4	130
media	4	1	9	0	6	0	0	0	20
other/ unknown	578	407	1707	118	748	305	165	49	4077
total	1440	750	2444	197	944	665	331	103	6874

Emergency Deaths

According to figures released by the government's Bureau for Information, 288 people were killed in the unrest during the first 98 days of the current State of Emergency. This figure does not include unrest deaths in the "independent homelands." In the same period at least 15 bombs exploded, killing three people.

Unrest Deaths and Injuries

A total of 1,832 people have been killed in unrest in the two years since September 1, 1984, according to the Minister of Law and Order, Louis le Grange. Of those killed, 1,776 were civilians and 56 were members of the Security Forces, he said. In this period, 5,614 civilians and 711 members of the Security Forces were injured, he said.

Emergency Court Applications

The Minister of Law and Order, Louis le Grange, said last week that 248 applications had been lodged in the courts against the Emergency regulations and there were many new applications in the pipeline.

Crime Rate

According to the Minister of Law and Order, Louis le Grange, from July 1985 to June 1986 a total of 1,405,000 serious crimes were reported. In this period, he said, the theft of firearms had increased 28 percent, motor thefts by 22 percent, burglaries by 18 percent and shoplifting by seven percent. According to a private security source quoted by Business Day, 80 percent of the South African Police force is involved in the townships, leaving 20 percent for other areas. By 1994 the SAP will be increased from its present size of 48,000 to more than 86,000.

Banned Books, Publications and Objects

Message of the National Executive Committee of the African National Congress on the Occasion of 8th January 1986, Delivered by Comrade President O. Tambo: Attack, Advance, Give the Enemy No Quarter (not stated); *SACP Fighting in the Frontline for National Liberation, Peace, Socialism* (not stated); *Workers to the Front (not stated); SACP 1921-1986 for Freedom Peace, Socialism* (not stated); *Khumbulani Igazi Lamadela Kufa, Akuphangelwa Nge June 16* (not stated); *SWAPO Information Bulletin* (SWAPO Department of Information and Publicity, Luanda, Angola); *The City* (Richard Haigh): [passage omitted] *Militant*, Issue 791 28 March 1986 (not stated); *Voice of the Youth* (Muslim Students Association); [passage omitted] *Fascism: What It Is and How To Fight It* (Leon Trotsky) and *National Action 1-4 May - pamphlet (AZAPO, Cal, AZASM,* Soya and Associated Organisations, Johannesburg).

Banned for Possession:

Selected Writings on the Freedom Charter 1955-1985 (ANC, London). [passage omitted]

Unbanned:

A Life for Africa: The Story of Bram Fischer (Naomi Mitchinson); *Single* (Harriet Frank); *Run for the Trees* (James S. Rand); *Blues for Mister Charlie (James Baldwin); [passage omitted] Marxism, Socialism, Freedom* (Radoslav Selicky); *Palestinians: From Peasants to Revolutionaries* (Rosemary Sayigh); *Cunene Dam Scheme* (World Council of Churches); *Essential Works of Marxism* (ed Arthur P. Mendel) (unbanned for possession, still banned for distribution).

Prisoner of Conscience

Sipho Kubheka, 34, Transvaal Branch Secretary of the Paper Wood and Allied Workers Union (PWAWU) and delegate to the COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] Central Executive Committee, was detained under the Emergency regulations on June 12 and has been held in solitary confinement ever since. A court application for the release of Kubheka and UDF [United Democratic Front] leader Raymond Suttner was unsuccessful. According to papers presented to the court, Kubheka was severely assaulted by security police while in detention.

After completing his schooling, Khubheka worked in several factories for four years before being employed as an organiser by the Industrial Aid Society in 1974. He was a founder member of the Metal and Allied Workers Union (MAWU) in the Transvaal and was banned for five years in 1976 after helping organise the Heinemann strike in March that year. Between 1976 and 1981 he was employed in a woodworking factory. In 1984 he was employed by PWAWU as an organiser and was elected Transvaal branch secretary last year. He also played a central

role in the formation of the Alexandra Action Committee. He is married with four children.

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR on Black Education

Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 29 September says in a page 10 editorial that black pupils have approached white government schools for permission to attend them but the government schools are "legally bound to turn them away, however sympathetic the principals may be." The editorial says that the education problem will have to be faced sooner or later. "The gross inferiority of black education has given the radicals a major weapon in the struggle now going on," says *The Star*.

THE CITIZEN on Increase in Bread Price

The page 6 editorial in Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 27 September comments on the increase in the price of bread and says: "That there has not been an outcry, except from the Black Consumer Association, which says there is no way in which Blacks can absorb the increase, with unemployment among Blacks at well above 15 percent, shows how conditioned people have become to such increases in the price of essential foodstuffs." However, that does not mean that there is "no resentment or bitterness" and that "the effect on many households will not be calamitous," says the editorial.

THE CITIZEN on U.S. Sanctions

"Whether President Reagan is able to sustain his veto of the Congressional Bill calling for strong sanctions against South Africa remains to be seen," says the page 6 editorial in Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 29 September. "That we will have more sanctions of any kind is a sign of the madness that has gripped many countries which are determined to throttle South Africa, if they can, in order to end apartheid and bring about Black majority rule." The editorial says the "malady in the United States is particularly virulent" because of the November elections. "Support sanctions and you win votes; oppose sanctions and your opponents accuse you of being in league with the 'racist' Pretoria regime. What happens to blacks and anyone else in South Africa is of little importance when, for the sake of votes, the Americans strike high moral poses." *The Citizen* warns that if the U.S. succeeds in replacing the white regime with an ANC regime it will be offering South Africa and its vast mineral resources "on a platter to Russia."

BUSINESS DAY on KwaZulu/Natal Indaba

A page 4 editorial in Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 29 September says that the KwaZulu/Natal Indaba is "increasingly becoming the focus of hope for a negotiated future in a landscape scarred by a singular lack of hope." *Business Day* is "reliably informed" that the Indaba is to recommend a one-man, one-vote constitution for the region, with built-in minority safeguards. "It is easy to scoff at such a plan, and to point out that Pretoria still has the final say. But weighing hugely in the Indaba's favour is that it is at least doing something, and within the reasonable and reasoned confines of negotiation, while others around it are driven mad by blood-lust or paralysed by inactivity," says the editorial.

SOWETAN 'Focus' on Relocation of Companies

"Lucrative Government subsidies to lure industries to the homelands are losing urban workers thousands of jobs as companies fall over one another to cut costs and increase profits," says a *Sowetan correspondent on page 4 in the "Focus" column of* Johannesburg *Sowetan* in English on 29 September. The correspondent says that there are no legal requirements or set procedures for the severance pay to be given to workers when a company moves and earlier this month, about 250 clothing workers at Scotford Mills, Durban, were fired after a strike over the severance pay of 8 rand for each year of service offered by the company, which was moving to another border industrial area. Assistant general secretary for the Garment Workers' Industrial Union, Yunus Haik, says: " 'We have nothing against people in the homelands getting jobs, but we're against the exploitation of workers. Capital is exploiting workers with the assistance of State.' "

DIE VADERLAND on Rent Boycotters' Intimidation

A page 14 editorial in Johannesburg *Die Vaderland* in English on 25 September comments on the bomb explosion at the house of Del Kevan, director of housing in Soweto, saying it "reveals the diabolic aims of the radicals behind the rent boycott in Soweto." The editorial points out that since the unrest which emerged in the Vaal Triangle two years ago, the radicals have seized the issue of rent boycotts and "fanned it to the present level of terrorism." The editorial says that this first explosion in a white residential area has reached "a new crisis point and must be taken in hand. Law abiding tenants will have to work together to break the intimidation despite their threatened position," says the editorial.

BEELD: Buthelezi 'Target of Insults'

A page 12 editorial in Johannesburg *Beeld* in Afrikaans on 26 September says that the "enormous pressure from all sides" on Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi of KwaZulu shows "precisely how polarized South African politics are." For the ANC and the UDF [United Democratic Front] "he is a thorn in the flesh" because he does not want to incorporate the Inkatha into an armed struggle and does not support sanctions, and because he competes for the support of urban blacks. *Die Vaderland* points out that "the ANC sends out assassination gangs to Zululand and the UDF blackmails foreign visitors not to see Buthelezi, despite his considerable power base." On the other hand, Buthelezi is the "target of insults" from right-wing whites because he took the lead in the KwaNatal Indaba.

BEELD on Elections

"Normal political discussion has quietened down since an election cloud appeared on the horizon," says a page 8 editorial in Johannesburg *Beeld* in Afrikaans on 29 September. *Beeld* says that the "anxiety" will end with the National Party Cape congress which is President Botha's last chance to announce elections. If no election is announced then the Cape congress should address issues such as the Group Areas Act, the security situation, sanctions and the promotion of South Africa in foreign countries. *Beeld* believes that there needs to be either an election, a new mandate, or faster handling of the country's problems.

THE NAMIBIAN on Indaba Visit to Namibia

A page 12 editorial in Windhoek *The Namibian* in English on 26 September says: "According to a spokesman of the KwaZulu Natal Indaba, who visited Namibia last week, apartheid had 'suffered a political death' in the country. The Indaba who were given the 'red carpet treatment' on their four-day visit here, met only with members of the interim government, and no opposition groups." The editorial says that it is forced to point out that the Indaba was "one-sided in its meeting while in Namibia" since "it did not try and gauge the feelings and opinions of opposition groups outside the interim government." As a result of this the Indaba is "going to carry their erroneous ideas and misconceptions about Namibia back to Natal."

Interim Government 'Hamstrung'

Gwen Lister writes in her "Political Perspective" column on page 11: "One of the biggest mistakes of the interim government was to insist that it be accorded the title of 'Government of National Unity,' " since it seldom presents a " 'united' front." Lister says that the issues that the interim government is divided on "concern the most vital national issues such as integrated education, integrated hospitals and so on." Lister says that the interim government "seems to 'govern' purely by rhetoric, which is never-ending and can seemingly never be believed." "Quite simply, they are hamstrung for two reasons: the first being that the South African government (whether they like it or not) still pulls their strings; and the second that they are hamstrung by internal dissension."

Black Education 'Privilege Not A Right'

Hafeni Nghinamwaami, vice president of the Namibia National Students Organization (NANSO) says in the "Opinion" column on the same page: "Our country is run by the worst system on earth, that which has apartheid as its guiding principle and oppression, repression and exploitation as its means to maintain this principle." Nghinamwaami comments on the policy of apartheid in black education saying "education for blacks in Namibia is considered by the authorities as a privilege not a right." "Our culture is despised and our students are taught the cultural norms and values of the colonialists at the expense of our own cultural values." Nghinamwaami further says that NANSO is not interested in the "so called 'integration' of education where the 'rights such as language, culture and religion will always be honoured.' We call for the total eradication of the present evil system, so that our parents may have the opportunity to decide on our education."

SWAZILAND

Minister Counters National Image as RSA Haven

MB270739 Mbabane THE SWAZI OBSERVER in English 27 Sep 86 p 1

[Excerpts] The Minister of Labour and Public Services, Prince Phiwokwakhe has appealed to members of the Swaziland Federation of Employers to act as ambassadors for the kingdom when dealing with external customers.

He asked them to explain the geography of this part of Southern Africa because few people seem to understand what Swaziland is and where it is. [passage omitted]

"In facing up to sanctions we must not lose sight of the new opportunities for employment that fresh investment represents," said Prince Phiwokwakhe.

He said that every advantage of openings that emerge must be taken but any impression that the country is solely a haven for enterprises fleeing the Republic of South Africa must be counteracted.

He added that Swaziland must be known as a country where it is worthwhile to invest. [passage omitted]

He noted that sanctions would engulf Southern Africa and Swaziland would delude itself if the threat of sanctions was dealt with exclusively as the concern of the Republic of South Africa.

"Our concern will be the export of our sugar, citrus, asbestos and coal; without those exports we have no jobs," said the minister.

"It is not enough that government understands what sanctions will mean or that government shares its appreciation and concerns with the private sector, we all need to know," he said. [passage omitted]

ZAMBIA

President Kaunda Claims RSA Planning Attack

MB261835 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] His Excellency President Kaunda has declared that Zambia will repulse any attacks from South Africa. He disclosed in Ndola today that the Pretoria regime has been planning to attack Zambia in order to weaken it economically through sabotage. President Kaunda said in Ndola today that the country's defense forces are ready for the racists.

ZIMBABWE

Trade Pact With Malawi Effective 1 October

MB270615 Harare Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] A Zimbabwe-Malawi trade pact comes into operation on the first of next month. The pact provides for the export of accounting machines, calculating machines, hardboard, handicrafts, fishing equipment, candles, and brushware from Malawi. According to the government gazette, exports from Zimbabwe will include compound (?lead), vermouth, parquet blocks, plywood and blackboard, gramophone records, and brushware.

Under the contracts in the agreement, signed and ratified by the minister of trade and commerce, Comrade Oliver Munyaradzi, and his Malawian counterpart, Mr W. Deleza, on 14 May, a joint

consultative committee will be set up to monitor trade relations between the two countries. The committee will monitor trade by meeting regularly to decide on ways to improve the flow of goods to and from Zimbabwe and Malawi.

Transport Union Supports RSA Sanctions
MB010611 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2034 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, Sept 30 SAPA — The International Transport Federation (ITF) today added its support to economic sanctions against South Africa and vowed to mobilise transport workers throughout the world to boycott goods bound for or originating from South Africa, Zimbabwe's semi-official news agency ZIANA reports.

A statement from the union, which embodies Zimbabwe's railways and air transport workers, said unions in Zimbabwe stood behind the government in the struggle to dismantle apartheid. The vice-president of the Zimbabwe Transport Trade Union, Mr Anderson Mhungu, said in the statement the five million workers affiliated to the ITF worldwide were fully behind the imposition of mandatory sanctions.

At its 35th congress early this year, the ITF committed itself to the eradication of apartheid and pledged to uplift the trade unions in South Africa.